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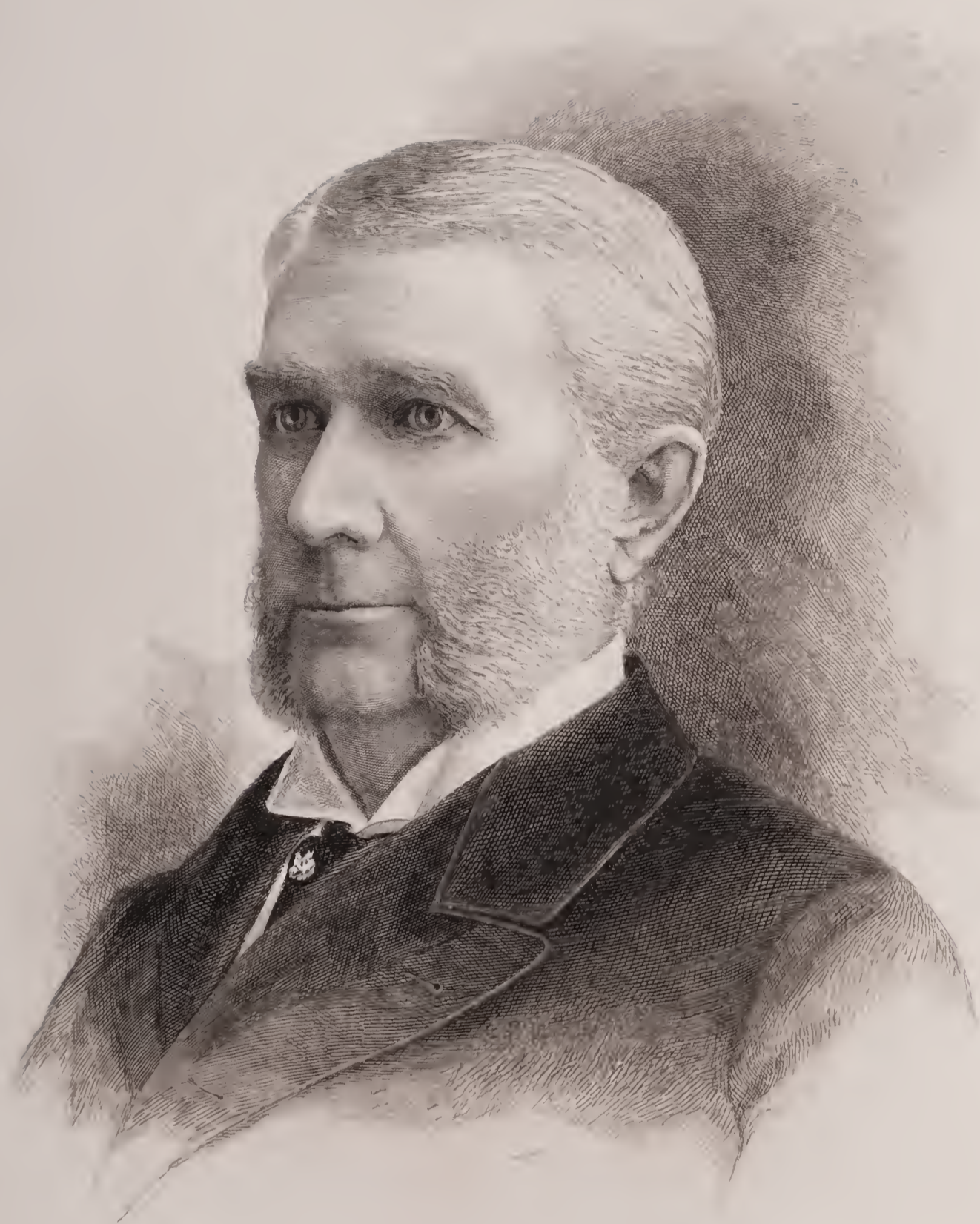
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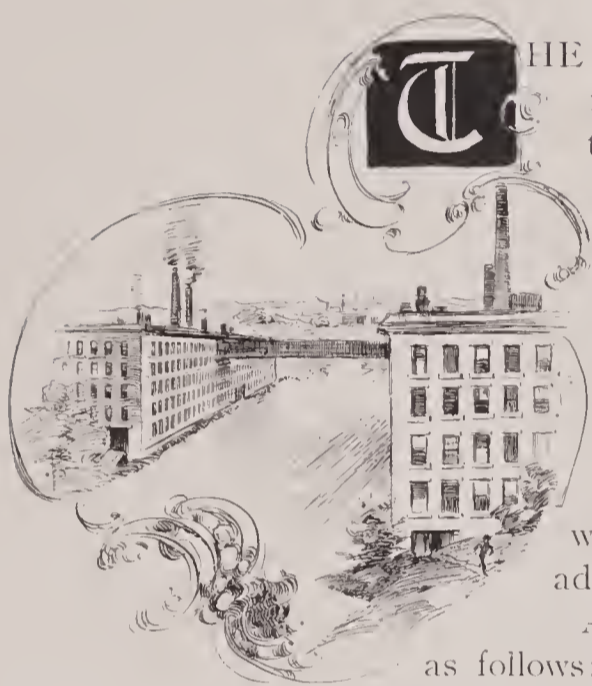




A. Washburn

# WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.



THE subject of this sketch was born on the 14th day of January, 1831, in the town of Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, the luckiest town, we imagine, in the whole state in which to be born, for we know of no other of its size which has produced so many noble men and fair women. The tutelary deity of this spot seems to have been especially gracious to his people in protecting their welfare and seeing them equipped in the best elements of manhood and womanhood. The ancestors of the Livermore community appear generally to "bear looking up;" and those from whom the well known Washburn family sprang unquestionably rank first. Seven brothers, with sisters between, were reared at the humble hearthstone of this family; and, while they all conferred credit upon their birthplace, several of them added honor to the state and nation.

Andrew Carnegie, in his *Triumphant Democracy*, sums up the family as follows: "Their career is typically American. The Washburns are a family indeed,—seven sons, and all of them men of mark. Several of them have distinguished themselves so greatly as to become a part of their country's history. The family record includes a secretary of state, two governors, four members of congress, a major-general in the army and another second in command in the navy. Two served as foreign ministers, two as state legislators, and one as surveyor-general. As all these services were performed during the civil war, there were Washburns in nearly every department of state, laboring in camp and council for the republic, at the sacrifice of great personal interests." It may be added that three of the brothers were in congress at the same time, and from three different states—a family compliment that never happened before and is not likely to ever occur again. The family possessed universal gifts, and an ample supply of them. Talents in such magnitude and number are rarely massed in so narrow a space. Greatness seldom lays more than one egg in the same nest—seldom hatches more, at least.

In most instances the brightest stars one sees in the heavens stand out singly and seem quite lonely in their segregation. So, in the historic skies, persons of much brilliancy are set at considerable distances from one another. Moses, Homer, Angelo, Luther, Wash-



VIEW SHOWING WASHBURN HOMESTEAD LIVERMORE MAINE

ington, with other lesser lights, are favored with so much isolation that in the spectator's vision they are not obliged to divide their rays with competing orbs. It is easy to distinguish them and point them out. Occasionally a cluster of greatness, like the Pleiades, rises on the world. This was the case, for instance, in the Adams family, the Beecher family and the Washburn family. But for the untimely death of two of its members, Edward and Charles, the Emerson family might have been counted in this exceptional list. There was not in the house enough material for more such massive

brows when Daniel Webster was born; Washington was not repeated under his parents' roof; Lincoln was not paralleled in his Kentucky or Indiana home; Ulysses S. Grant carried away nearly all the honors of the household. England's pantheon, Westminster Abbey—except in the cases of the Cannings and Macaulays—has not dared to receive a second handful of dust from over the same threshold. It has been said that Dr. Lyman Beecher was the father of more brain than any other American. This may and may not have been true, but we venture to affirm that the hardy yeoman of Livermore, Israel Washburn, could, without blushing, have weighed descendants' heads with the great New England divine.

It is unnecessary here to hazard the attempt to decide which in the Washburn constellation outshone all the others, nor need we indulge in the extravagant claim that the brightest is not excelled in our American galaxy. It is enough to say, what most people will readily concede, that it was an extraordinary family; that no other in our land has furnished so many occupants for high places, or so many who filled these positions with such equal success.

William Drew Washburn, or W. D. Washburn, as he more generally writes his name, was the youngest of Israel's children. His mother, before her marriage, was Martha Benjamin,—and Martha Washburn, it is well to remember, was as much the mother of this remarkable collection of souls as was Israel the father. It is no disparagement to his evident virtues to believe that the best and most effective moulding power exerted upon the children's lives was hers,—“a creature not too bright or good for human nature's daily food.” She seems also to have been almost “a perfect woman, nobly planned, to warn, to comfort and command.” They were both persons of sound bodies and strong minds. He was a straightforward, upright man, bounteously endowed with good common sense, alive to all that was going on in the world around him, a voracious reader of whatever news the universal stage coach brought, at wide intervals, to this village, hidden afar among the hills. He was an intelligent talker; and what he knew of state and national affairs his boys learned. We are safe, therefore, in supposing that in dispensing his earnest opinions to them and in discussing the contents of the weekly newspaper, he sowed their minds thick with patriotic impulses and probably with the seeds of political ambition. The mother was a practical housekeeper, industrious, frugal, sagacious, stimulating to the children's consciences, if not to their intellects, sincerely religious withal, and hence gave those under her precious charge an unalterable bent toward pure and lofty ends. The times and circumstances compelled an economy of which we can scarcely conceive in our days of plentitude, but the family was well cared for and wisely trained.

To go farther back, Israel's father and Martha's father (Samuel Benjamin) both served in the war of the Revolution, the latter through the entire war, being present with Washington at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown; the former was in the Continental army at the evacuation of New York. Israel was a native of Raynham, Massachusetts. He emigrated to Maine when quite a youth, and taught school there for several winters. School-teaching was then, as it has been since, the first round—an important round at least—in the ladder for ambitious young men. John Washburn, at the beginning of the American line of Washburns, came, it has been ascertained, in the *Mayflower*, and it is not difficult to deduce from this fact what influences sent him and what he came for. He was probably a Puritan. So a bit of the love for independence and liberty was brought over in drops of blood to America, and, trickling down through meandering channels into the veins of the young man at Raynham, it was carried to Livermore, where it deepened and spread through a family which became historic for the representation and advocacy of human rights. And here another figure, Tennyson's, comes to mind: “The single note from that deep chord which Hampden smote will vibrate to the doom.”

W. D. Washburn has lived a life of striking self-exertion, and yet he can not be considered, in the ordinary sense, a self-made man,—that is, he does not in this respect belong to the class with Horace Greeley and Abraham Lincoln. His earlier advantages, though painfully limited as compared with the present, and especially so when considered in juxtaposition with those he has been able to give his own children, were superior, doubtless, to those of most young men of Androscoggin county; indeed, to those of most young men living in any locality so far from the great centers of education. His educational discipline, as taken aside from his home training, began in the district school. One of his teachers was Timothy Howe, subsequently United States senator from Wisconsin, and later postmaster-general; another was Leonard Swett, who later became a prominent lawyer of Chicago. After William D. Washburn was twelve years of age his school months were confined to the winter; his summers were required on the farm which his father owned and lived upon. For three or four autumns he was allowed the privileges of what was called a high school, in the village. At fourteen he was sent away for a few weeks to a school in Gorham, Maine; next to a school in Paris, in the same state. Finally, at Farmington, Maine, he prepared for college. In this he was wonderfully favored,

and in this, too, the wisdom of his parents was shown. How abundantly he awarded them for this foresight and generosity, by giving back to them, even before they left this world, the promise, already half realized, of a life of wide usefulness, a life crowned with rich accomplishments,—ends which without a college experience, if not wholly unattainable, would have been vastly more difficult to achieve.

Mr. Washburn entered Bowdoin college in the fall of 1850, and was there placed under the charge of Dr. Leonard Woods. It is sufficient to say of this institution that it has graduated such men as Henry W. Longfellow, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William Pitt Fessenden, Franklin Pierce, Sargent S. Prentiss, John P. Hale, and many other distinguished men.



W. D. WASHBURN, AT AGE OF 25 YEARS.

Meanwhile, during his college vacations, he retained a clerkship in the United States house of representatives, under General Cullom, and he there had an opportunity to observe the methods of transacting business in the nation's parliament, as well as to make the acquaintance of the public men of the period,—contemporaries of his three brothers then in congress. After leaving college Mr. Washburn began reading law in the office of his brother Israel, at one time governor of the state and for ten years representative in congress. Subsequently our subject entered the office of Hon. John A. Peters, of Bangor, now chief justice of the supreme court of Maine. At the age of twenty-six, endowed with a vigorous constitution, a liberal education and a legal diploma, he sought a place to settle and enter upon his

life work. He considered the matter thoroughly, studied maps carefully, sought all possible information on the subject, and before leaving home had reached the final decision to settle at St Anthony's Falls. How far away these falls seemed then! Even at that distance he seemed to discern, with a prophet's vision, the remarkable destiny of this beautiful locality. He reached Minneapolis on the first day of May, 1857. He naturally opened a law office, though he pursued his profession but two years. The practice of the law in this section and period was meager, consisting chiefly of land cases, and its forum was more often in the land office than in the courts. It furnished little occupation to satisfy an eager and ambitious temperament. The Minneapolis Mill Company had been chartered a year prior to the arrival of Mr. Washburn, the corporation being capitalized for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, while its property comprised the land adjacent to the falls on the west side of the Mississippi river. The means necessary to make improvements were, by the plans adopted by the company, to be provided by assessments upon the stock. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Washburn accepted the appointment as secretary and agent of the company, and he entered into its service with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. The dam was built and other improvements instituted under his management. Hon. Robert Smith, a member of congress from the Alton, Illinois, district, was the president and largest stockholder. The others concerned were D. Morrison, Cadwallader C. Washburn (brother of our subject), Leonard Day, Jacob S. Elliott, George E. Huy, M. L. Olds, and two or three more residents of the state. The financial panic of 1857 was felt with great severity toward the close of the year, checking all and wrecking many promising enterprises. The Minneapolis Mill Company was able to complete its dam and a small section of its canal, thus admitting the erection of sawmills and some other manufactories, but it was left with a load of debt and assets of many unpaid assessments. The agent struggled with increasing embarrassments, sometimes unable to pay the taxes on the property, and administered its affairs for four years, within which time he secured, in addition to sawmills, the erection of the first merchant flour-mill, the Cataract, built in Minneapolis,—the precursor of a flour-milling business which has been famous throughout the world and has been one of the leading industries of the city. With indefatigable labor he made expedient turns, giving orders for stores, receiving logs and lumber, and trying in every ingenious way to utilize the slender resources at his command. Many stockholders, either



FAIR OAKS, RESIDENCE OF W. B. WASHBURN.

unable to pay their assessments, or else discouraged with carrying along an enterprise whose profits were to be gained in the distant future, allowed their stock to be forfeited and sold. Mr. Washburn realized the importance of having the water powers put to use, and offered liberal terms to attract buyers, so that most manufacturing enterprises found location on the west-side mill property, while that on the east side, which offered in fact better sites, remained comparatively unimproved, by reason of its being held at higher prices. Still the struggle was a hard one. Improvements outran income for many years. Mr. Washburn persevered in his policy, has remained a director of the corporation to the present time, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the company out of debt and paying liberal dividends, water powers which originally rented at seventy-five dollars per mill-power commanding one thousand dollars, the dam filled with sawmills and the canal lined with flour, paper, woolen and other mills and the water power made the nucleus and basis of the unexampled prosperity of the city. In



DRAWING-ROOM FAIR OAKS

1889 the property of the Mill Company, together with that of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, on the east side, and including the most prominent of the flourishing mills, passed to a new company composed of English and American stockholders, who invested many million dollars in the property,—a negotiation originated and conducted by Mr. Washburn, who remains a director of the new company.

During the years preceding 1861 we find Mr. Washburn's name and active influence connected with whatever was undertaken by the citizens to advance the interest of the community. He was president of the Board of Trade and corresponding secretary of the Union Commercial Association. Upon the submission of the constitutional amendment proposing a loan of the credit of the state to rail-

road corporations, commonly called the "five-million loan bill," he took an active part in opposing the measure, but was overborne by the tide of popular enthusiasm raised in favor of the unfortunate project. In 1861 Mr. Washburn was appointed, by President Lincoln, surveyor-general of Minnesota. The duties of this office necessitated his removal to St. Paul, where he resided for the next four years, returning to his Minneapolis home at the expiration of his term of office. During this period many of the pine-timbered lands of the northern part of the state were surveyed and brought into the market. At the sales he purchased considerable tracts of timbered lands, the management and development of which turned his attention to the lumber business. In association with Elias Moses, Granville M. Stickney, and afterward with Major W. D. Hale,—under the firm title of W. D. Washburn & Company,—he cut large quantities of pine logs in the woods, drove them to the boom at Minneapolis, erected a large sawmill at the falls, opened lumber yards, and engaged extensively in the lumber trade. Later—about 1872—the firm built a large and very completely equipped sawmill at Anoka, where, with planing mills, dry-houses and all the accessories necessary, they carried on the lumber business, having handled as high as twenty-five million feet of lumber per year.

Associated with Rufus S. Stevens and Leonard Day, Mr. Washburn also engaged extensively in the manufacture of flour. He was interested in building and operating the Palisade flouring mills, erected in Minneapolis in the year 1873, and under title of W. D. Washburn & Company built a flouring mill at Anoka in 1880. These business interests were, in 1884, incorporated as the Washburn Mill Company. The mills at Minneapolis and Anoka had a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred barrels of flour. These lines of business were carried on until the year 1889, when the lumbering enterprise was closed and the flouring business, with the mills, was transferred to the new corporation organized under the title of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company. Mr. Washburn still remains a director of the company, and with Mr. Pillsbury is one of the local managers of the magnificent industry.

The city of Minneapolis has, within recent years particularly, experienced a phenomenal growth. From the rude, straggling village which Mr. Washburn first found here, it has expanded to a magnificent town of two hundred thousand inhabitants, with correspondingly advanced schools, churches, streets, mercantile establishments, warehouses and manufactories. Without reflecting in the least upon the community at large, the public-spirited citizens to whom must chiefly be ascribed the causation of

this almost incredible prosperity can be nearly all counted on the fingers of one's hands,—and among these none stands in a position of priority to W. D. Washburn. In season and out of season, in bright days and in dark days, he has worked valiantly for the town and its interests, devoting his thoughts, his strength, his money to its united welfare,—never for a moment losing faith in the roseate possibilities he early predicted for it and saw opening before it, turning a deaf ear to disappointed croakers, rushing in to fill the gap of deserting capital, and putting his herculean shoulders to the reluctant wheel of every new improvement. With most of the things which shed especial power and glory on the place his name is pleasantly associated. Annihilate his influence here for the last thirty years, and a fearful vacuum would appear. And it should be observed that his wakeful energies, his elemental strength, his inspiriting helpfulness quickened other men and set them at work, when otherwise they would have rested with folded hands. He healed other people's faith by anointing with his own. He was a business Sheridan who, in times of threatened defeat, dashed on with flying colors through broken ranks of discouraged volunteers, shouting hope in their ears and rallying them by his own intrepid examples and renewed efforts. The waving of his plume and the gleam of his sword against the opposing ranks in front brought to his side an army of fighters who had begun to straggle. If Mr. Washburn and a few of his compeers appeared on the ramparts of the foe, the battle was counter-gained, though the large battalions of citizens were yet far behind. The influence of a competent leader is often amazing. Bonaparte's personal presence—so great was the confidence in him—amounted, it was said, to a power of forty thousand men! The few citizens of Minneapolis to whom we have referred were in themselves the strength of a large portion of the population. Mr. Washburn's hand, through its multiplying effects, became as many hands as Briareus had.

A conspicuous illustration of his aid to the city—of his connection with an important public work from which the city drew large benefits—was furnished in 1869, when, largely through his inspiration and efforts, the construction of the St. Louis & Minneapolis Railroad was begun, he having been made president of the company. The work was energetically pushed, amid universal difficulties, and was satisfactorily completed in 1872. W. D. Washburn and his brother, Governor Washburn, were among the original and most zealous advocates of the enterprise. They united with other progressive citizens in organizing the company, contributed liberally to its funds, and entered spiritedly into the work of construction. As president W. D. Washburn assumed the burden of its financial management, and held persistently to the project until its completion. In finally surrendering it to the control of other parties, he provided for the protection of Minneapolis and her large commercial and manufacturing interests. Upon retiring from this responsible and exacting position, and favorably disposing of his interest in the road, he almost immediately set his inventive and restless mind at the gigantic task—more formidable and more important than any he had before dreamed of taking—of devising ways and means for building a railroad from Minneapolis and St. Paul, through what was little better than a continuous wilderness, to tide-water, by way of Sault Ste. Marie. He submitted his ideas relating to this sublime project to the liberal capitalists of Minneapolis in the year 1883. His argument was so forcible, his manner so earnest, that he was enabled to elicit a favorable response, and forming a company of powerful coadjutors he moved forward in a little time to the beginning of what we must believe is the grandest achievement of his life. It will exceed the bounds of average credulity when it is stated that as a matter of fact this road was finished to the "Soo"—a distance of five hundred miles—by the 1st of January, 1888.

This road, at the crossing of the Sault Ste. Marie river, at the south end of Lake Superior, connects with the Canadian Pacific Railway, which traverses every portion of Canada, thus making a direct line to New England and New York city. The "Soo" road, as it is commonly called, which may be considered Mr. Washburn's road, and of which he is president, penetrates a vast forest region and opens up untold forest wealth,—pine, hemlock, cedar and a variety of hard woods. It bridges most of the lumber streams of Wisconsin and many in Michigan, and hence it is to be expected that it will rapidly develop an immense local business.



LIBRARY AT FAIR OAKS.

But the accomplishment of this mighty enterprise did not put Mr. Washburn's aggressive mind at ease, nor did it complete his ever widening estimate of the fast developing business requirements of the twin cities. He distinctly saw that still greater railroad facilities were demanded. Out of the "Soo" road was born the necessity of another, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Minneapolis terminus. The idea grew and formulated in a marvelously short period, and before there came even a popular realization of the designs of the project it was an actual fact. Three hundred miles, to Boynton, a point in Dakota, through a section of fertile country between the two lines of the Manitoba road, stretched the track of the Minneapolis & Pacific Railway. The parties interested in the two railroad companies, being substantially the same, were finally consolidated into one company. The present title of the corporation is the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company. To this system, which has a continuous line of eight hundred miles, the Aberdeen, Bismarck & Northwestern Railroad was joined.

Few persons are, it is presumed, so ill informed in such matters as to imagine that Mr. Washburn carried the burden of cares and anxieties which all this imposed without feeling his shoulders bend under it; without his discovering with his own eyes, when he looked in the mirror, that the lines in his face were daily growing deeper and the gray tinge of his hair more pronounced. The strain upon him was tremendous. The difficulties to be overcome were at times enormous. But, however bowed in spirit he may have been when alone in the quiet of his home, whatever clouds may have mantled his brow when only his family could be alarmed thereby, in public, in his office, in business councils, he wore a brave countenance, and it could be said of him, as at other times, "A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows." That the nilometer in the stream of Mr. Washburn's enterprises will ever record a higher rise than the completion of this scheme to give Minnesota an independent means of trade with the east, and its people a freer, shorter exit of travel in that direction, can not be reasonably expected. Yet, judging from his apparently inexhaustible sources of activity, his fixed habits of industry, his love of business adventure, his endless exploration into the needs of the city he loves so well and has served so faithfully, one might, with little risk, predict that he will have yet more projects, and more important ones, perhaps, to announce to his fellow citizens. He can, however, well afford to pause here and give himself that relaxation from care for which his overworked constitution pleads and which he has so grandly earned. As touching the railroading experiences of Mr. Washburn, we should not neglect to revert to one other association. An important enterprise in which he engaged in 1870 was the building of the first section of the Northern Pacific Railway through the state of Minnesota, from the St. Louis river to the Red river of the north. The contract was let to a construction company composed largely of Minneapolis men, of whom he was one.

It is in his political and official relations that Mr. Washburn will be chiefly known away from the city of his home. These have been varied and important, culminating in the highest official position below the presidency,—that of senator of the United States. Like all his distinguished brothers, he had a taste for politics, and like them belonged to the radical wing of the Republican party. Strongly anti-slavery in the ante-bellum days, when that was the engrossing political question, strenuous for the rights of the freemen, he yet tempered his sympathies by a regard for practical statesmanship. Thus he took ground against the importation of Chinese laborers, and during the session favored financial legislation rather than a fruitless struggle to pass the force bill. He was a protectionist in theory, and yet recognized the need of practical views in the arrangement of schedules of duties. In short, he subordinated strong sympathetic impulses to practical measures in statesmanship.

As early as 1858 Mr. Washburn was elected to the house of representatives of the Minnesota legislature, but the delegation chosen in that year never took their seats, owing to the change of apportionment. In 1870 he was again elected to the same position, and served through the important session of 1871, giving his influence and vote in favor of subjecting the railroads to public authority. He served on the school board of Minneapolis for two terms, commencing with 1866.

In 1878 Mr. Washburn was elected representative in congress, carrying the district by some three thousand majority. He was reelected in 1880, by twelve thousand majority, and again in 1882, serving six consecutive years. He was an influential and much respected member, devoting especial attention to the needs of his district. Through his influence the national government erected a fine building for the federal courts and postoffice in Minneapolis, and undertook the system of reservoirs at the source of the Mississippi river. His family accompanied him to Washington, where he took a fine house, in which he entertained Minnesota friends visiting the city, taking a leading part in the social life of the capital.

The years which he had passed in public life; the intimate acquaintance which he enjoyed with the successful men in the spheres of politics, commerce and finance; his knowledge of practical

affairs; his connection with the leading industries of his state; his knowledge of law and his ability as a debator,—all conspired to make him at once a powerful factor in the deliberations of the United States senate, to which he was elected in 1889. In the session of 1892-3 he introduced a bill to prohibit dealing in "options" and "futures." The bill was introduced to prevent gambling in the prices of agricultural products upon the various boards of trade, by making "short selling" illegal. The intent of the bill was in no way in conflict with legitimate trade, but simply required that all transactions in agricultural products should be actual sales, made for actual delivery. In the course of his argument advocating the passage of the bill, Mr. Washburn stated: "It neither seeks to, nor does it in any way, interfere with the freedom of commerce, but leaves legitimate trade without restriction or hindrance. But it is directed against the gigantic modern invention known as 'dealing in futures,' or so called 'short selling' of the agricultural and food products of the country,—a system under which, by misrepresentations, tricks of trade and fraud, it is possible to juggle with the values and practically eliminate from the commercial world the operation of the law of supply and demand,—a system that robs the producer and fills the pockets of the parasite. It is aimed at a system of gambling the most unique, insidious, the most pernicious, and bringing with it the most widespread and disastrous results of any scheme of gambling that the wit and skill of man have ever been able to devise." After having the bill before the senate, as unfinished business, for four months, it was passed by that body by a satisfactory majority. Owing to lack of time it failed to reach action in the house, and therefore did not become a law.

A strong advocate of the principles of reciprocity, Senator Washburn labored earnestly and faithfully against the repeal of the laws which had done so much to increase our export trade. In a lengthy speech, delivered in the senate on April 23, 1894, he eloquently argued in behalf of continuing and increasing our reciprocal relations with foreign nations. He denounced the tariff enactment of the Democratic party and prophesied that disaster would follow in its wake. So forcible, convincing and just were the statistics that he marshaled that during the spirited campaign of the year 1896 the same was used as a campaign document by the national Republican congressional committee. During the delivery of this speech, in which he logically and forcibly criticised the policy of the Democratic party, Mr. Washburn continued:



SMOKING ROOM, FAIR OAKS

But, Mr. President, there has been no instance in the history of tariff legislation where the whole population of the country has been as deeply interested, excited and alarmed as at the present time. And how could it be otherwise? There is scarcely an interest in any state of the Union, and certainly in no northern state, which is not imperiled and threatened under the provisions of this bill,—a bill not for protection and creation, but for destruction.

Under the inspiration of this protective policy they have seen, throughout the entire land, an industrial development that has no parallel in history. They have seen the furnaces lighted on both sides of the Alleghanies; they have seen the iron rails span the continent upon half a dozen different lines, and a railroad system developed reaching every state, county and hamlet, almost, in the land, with transportation of their products reduced by one-half or more. In the past few years they have seen industries of every kind and description, and in all localities, spring into existence as if by magic, until the country has become one great workshop, with millions of intelligent laborers employed on a basis never known under other conditions or in other countries,—and coincident with all this development they have had furnished them a home market for all their products.

It may be saying a great deal, but it seems to me that there is no provision in this remarkable bill—evidently having for its purpose the destruction of American industries and American interests—so absolutely without excuse, so utterly devoid of reason and ordinary business sense, so disastrous to the many great interests of this country, and apparently so vicious in purpose and design, as the repeal of the reciprocity provisions of the act of 1890,—the handiwork of one of the wisest and most far seeing statesmen that this or any other country has ever produced,—Mr. Blaine.

But, Mr. President, as a lover of my country and a believer in its institutions and destiny, I look forward to this proposed legislation with apprehension and alarm. It can not bring good results; it can but prove disastrous to the best interests of the country. I wish our friends on the other side might call a halt, that they might pause in their mad purpose and abandon the ill advised course upon which they have entered. Let them not forget that "*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*," but even at this late hour let them reflect and consider that the interests of the country, and the whole country, are more sacred than those of any party or section. But if they do not, as I fear they will not, they must not for a moment think that this is the end. They can rest assured that the people of the country are not to stand by and see all of their

great industries wrecked and destroyed, their markets taken from them and the doors closed to securing new ones, labor degraded and civilization turned backward, without a determined protest. Should you succeed in enacting this legislation, we must appeal to the people of the country,—a higher tribunal than the senate or congress of the United States, and one from which there is no appeal. Of the ultimate result there can be no doubt. The premonitory mutterings, as indicated in the elections throughout the country in the past few months, are but a prelude to the storm that is gathering. The firing of Fort Sumter united the northern states in defense of the Union. The passage of this bill in anything like its present form will again unite them in the protection of their industries and material interests, in preserving their markets, maintaining and elevating their standard of labor, and securing for the future the grandest civilization that has ever existed in the history of the world.

Mr. Washburn's name has been several times mentioned in connection with the candidacy for governor of Minnesota, and on one occasion, at least, he narrowly escaped nomination. His political career reflects many honors and no scandal. That his success has at times evoked harsh criticisms from his opponents, and left a sting in the heart of some aspirant in whose way he seemed to stand, was to have been expected. At the close of the battle his most earnest foes have been generally willing to smoke the pipe of peace with him. No politician can consistently throw a stone at him.

In all the walks of life, public and private, Mr. Washburn has been as "constant as the northern star" in his integrity, and has made a character as free from stains as that of any man who has rubbed against the world as long and as hard as he has. Of all kinds of meanness he is, as Johnson would have said, "a good hater." He despises shams, whether appearing in the human actions or in rotten timbers. Doing his best, he looks for the best. His severest intolerance is reserved for dishonesty. If he builds a house or mill or barn or wood-cart, he is not content to have it a mediocre thing. A gardener or a coachman who does not wear a superlative adjective fails to please him. Indeed, it has been hinted that his demands for the maximum excellence in everything which concerns him, whether it be a sermon or a loaf of bread, exceed the supply in this scanty world of ours,—at least that they are somewhat too expensive for ordinary mortals. Nevertheless, he possesses, and to an extraordinary degree, this trait of character, and by it he fixes a high tariff on his exertions and his circumstances, that they may bring him sufficient revenue for carrying on a government of very elevated tastes.

Mr. Washburn does not appear to be particularly anxious for increased political honors, but, rather, shows indications that he desires to be relieved of the weight which these honors inevitably impose. His interest in national affairs, however, has apparently not been in the slightest degree lessened; though off duty, he is not asleep. His discussions of political questions are as frequent and as earnest as ever, and he watches with a keen eye the horizon of events at Washington, the rising and setting of state diplomacies. It would certainly be a misfortune, for the country's sake at least, if a statesman of such ripe experience and of such comprehensive knowledge should be allowed to withdraw himself from public life.

Mr. Washburn has always been, and continues to be, a growing man. He had in his youth none of the dangerous signs of precociousness. He has not attained his present heights by a sudden bound. He has not attempted to "break the legs of time," and so outrun it. If for a considerable period he were in, what Edmund Burke said all Americans were in his day, "the gristle," he has since "hardened into the bone of manhood," and may well count progress with many who shot by him on the start or for years walked in front of him. For a long time he stood so completely in the shadow of his more famous, if not more intellectual, brothers, that his individual merits were undercounted. His eulogy was often comprised in the remark that he belonged to the "Washburn family," and while he was not unworthy to be the brother of his brothers, their greatness naturally obscured his. He has at last built a reputation of his own, and one which neither he nor his friends need wish to rebuild.

On the 19th day of April, 1859, Mr. Washburn was married to Miss Lizzie Muzzy, a gracious, cultivated lady, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, a prominent man of the old Pine Tree state, a strong Republican and on two or three occasions president of the state senate of Maine. Mrs. Washburn has many social attractions and is fond of entertaining, but seems never so happy as when surrounded by her large family of children and in superintending the affairs of the beautiful mansion which is her home. Mr. Washburn is devotedly attached to his sons and daughters, the eldest of whom graduated at Yale in 1887. Death has twice invaded the domestic circle, once taking an infant, and once a promising lad. The latter was the particular hope and joy of the home, and his untimely demise, at the age of sixteen years, was the result of a most pitiable accident—he was drowned, in the summer of 1877, while bathing at Old Orchard Beach.

Mr. Washburn's palatial residence, Fair Oaks,—exterior and interior views of which are shown in this connection,—is a striking proof of what we have said of his exalted tastes. It is the finest, richest, most elaborate in finish and the most imposing in appearance of any house in the west.

Indeed, it is hardly excelled anywhere in the country. Its site is one of the most elevated points in the city, and it rises in lofty, stately and harmonious proportions from the spacious grounds, which are exquisitely arranged and ornamented,—far sloping lawns, groups of forest trees, vistas, winding paths, a splendid conservatory and beds of flowers. It is one of the sights of the town; and for the stranger visiting the city no more striking illustration of the advanced wealth and wonders of Minneapolis can be pointed out than this magnificent home. To it the whole community points with justifiable pleasure and pride. No dream of the owner could scarcely transcend the realities of this perfect home. Here may he and his long live to enjoy to the full the treasures they have piled around them in such countless profusion.

In personal appearance Mr. Washburn is a type of the true American gentleman,—courteous, elegant and dignified. Neat and fashionable in his apparel, symmetrical in physique, inclining to slimness, erect and of more than medium height, with clear-cut features and bright, earnest eyes, graceful in movement and correct in speech, he impresses one as being a distinguished cosmopolite and as one who has always had the best surroundings. He has the patrician bearing of one “to the manner born,” but he has tender feelings. Cowper’s lines well apply to him: “Broadcloth without, and a warm heart within.” If on any occasion he is abrupt in speech and is slightly overbearing, difficult to be approached, by strangers especially, it is owing generally and chiefly to the thorns of business he feels at the moment pricking him, or to want of time to be himself. Hurry sometimes trips politeness.

Mr. Washburn’s charitable use of wealth is equal to his ability to acquire it. There is no need that we attempt to specify his charities and benevolences. His hand is friendly to all reasonable subscription papers, and he never pushes away a righteous contribution box. We do not mean to say that he never refuses appeals to his pocket. The purse of Cræsus would soon be empty if every hand were free to unloose its strings. But Mr. Washburn has expended in gifts, in one way and another, within a few years, what most men would deem a fortune. Something more and better than crumbs fall from his table for the starving and needy. He gives cheerfully, and often with a startling liberality.

The Church of the Redeemer (Universalist), of which he has been a member and trustee for a quarter of a century, and of whose Sunday-school he was a faithful superintendent for four years, has ample reason for gratefully remembering his generosity in its behalf. If a place of worship were to be built, a debt to be raised, a deficient treasury to be filled or a pastor’s lean purse to be fattened, or a poor widow’s larder to be replenished, or a new mission to be started, or any other of the thousand and one money necessities happened in the society, he was always expected to either head the list of givers or to equal the largest sum that preceded him.

Mr. Washburn is modest and sparing in his religious professions, but deep-rooted in his religious convictions. His father and mother were earnest Universalists, and he inherited their faith. To this he has been as loyal as to the other parental examples. His creed is well summed up in the phrases, “Fatherhood of God, and brotherhood of man.” The broad spirit which he shows elsewhere blossoms in his thoughts on spiritual matters. His daily prayer must be, in substance, that all men may one day be good, pure Republicans in this world and saints in the next. “Freedom for all” and “heaven for all” are his mottoes. He is punctual in his attendance at church, and his absence from his pew is in nearly all cases a silent advertisement that he is indisposed or out of the city. His family are usually in the long pew with him. His Sabbaths seem to be breathing pauses in the hot march of business,—the oasis where, escaping from the desert sands of care, he may lave his tired spirit in a refreshing stream; an altar to which all that is best in riches, in fame, in human achievement, is to be brought for final consecration and use.

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The antiquity of the Washburn family is beyond question. Burke says the family was of knightly degree previous to the time of Edward III, and derived the name from the hamlet of Wasseborne (literally “water brook”) in Worcestershire. Crest, a bundle of fire proper. Grosart, the antiquarian, says: “It can be traced by extant records to before the Norman conquest,” which would place the family, at the latest, in the eleventh century. Nash, in his history of Worcestershire, places Sir John Washburn in the time of the Confessor, and says he probably lived in Defford, a chapelry of Pershire, in Worcestershire. Habington places John, son of the second Sir Roger Washburn, in the time of Edward III.

#### WICHENFORD AND WASHBURN BRANCH OF WASHBURNS OF WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

Grosart puts the date of the family before the Norman conquest, but antiquarians differ very much; all place it before Henry III. The lineage is recorded as follows:

Sir Roger, Knight of Washburn.

Sir John, Knight of Washburn.

Sir Roger, Knight of Washburn: wife, Lady Isabella.

John.

Petrus, of Washburn, married Isolde, daughter of and heir of John Hanley—1370.

John, married Jane Musard; second marriage with Margaret Powers—1397. By her he inherited a large estate at Wichenford. Died May 13, 1454.

John.

Eleanor.

Isolde, married John Solway, Norman high sheriff, Stanford Washburn, under Henry IV.—time, 1430. After this he went to Wichenford, where the family lived for six generations.

John.

Robert — Richard Anthony.

John, of Wichenford.

Anthony.—Nash says he was born in 1513 (Pages 458 and 459—11).

William Robert, merchant of London.

John, sheriff of Worcester and justice of the peace for sixty years.

John, died 1615, age forty-eight; tomb in Wichenford church.

John, espoused cause of Charles I and lost much of estate at Wichenford. Compounded with parliament by paying seven hundred and ninety-seven pounds, to prevent confiscation.

(This sheet was copied mostly from Visitation of London, England.)

HISTORY OF FAMILY OF SAMUEL WASHBURN, SON OF SECOND JOHN: OBTAINED FROM SAVAGE'S GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF N. E. MITCHEL'S HISTORY OF BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS; HISTORY OF RAYNHAM, MASSACHUSETTS; ANNALS OF LIVERMORE, MAINE; EINORY WASHBURN'S HISTORY OF LEICESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Washburn, fourth son of second John, was born before 1651, in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He had six children. Israel was progenitor of what is called the Maine branch of the family.

The son of the third son (Israel), whose name was Israel, moved to Raynham, Massachusetts, and married in 1740. The son, Israel, of his son, Israel, was born in 1784, and moved to Livermore, Maine, in 1806; was in trade there until 1829; member of legislature in 1815, 1816, 1818 and 1819. He had two children: Israel, LL. D., was in the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses, and was governor of Maine in 1861 and 1862.

Algernon S. was a merchant in Boston, Massachusetts.

Elihu B. went to Galena, Illinois, and was elected to congress from 1852 to 1869; a graduate of Harvard law school, and was minister at Paris, 1870 to 1877.

Cadwallader C. went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in 1841; was governor in 1871, was elected to congress several times.

Martha.

Charles A. was minister to Paragnay, from 1861 to 1869; died, in New York city, in January, 1889.

Samuel B.

Mary B.

Caroline A.

William D., member of congress, 1878-84; United States senator, 1890-96.

Ruel Washburn, third son of Israel third, born 1793, at Raynham, Massachusetts; a lawyer; was chosen to congress, but was counted out on a technicality, by a partisan congress. His children were: Ganem W., Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Alonzo; Seth D., Livermore, Maine; Harriet; Ellen.





*R. J. Oglesby,*

Engraved by J. H. Russell

## RICHARD J. OGLESBY,

ELKHART, ILLINOIS.



GENERAL RICHARD JAMES OGLESBY, so distinguished in Illinois and the whole country as a soldier and statesman, was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, on the 25th of July, 1824. He is of Scottish extraction, and bears in many traits of his character the impress of the sterling virtues of that race. His parents, Jacob Oglesby and Isabella Watson, were of the sturdy stock of pioneers who, though not rich, had the comforts of life, and were not the victims of that want often incident to a new country. The resources of his father's farm enabled the family to live in comparative ease and comfort until 1833, when, by a visitation of the cholera, father and mother, with a brother and sister, fell victims to that dreadful scourge. At the time of the death of his parents he was nine years old, and one of a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, left without a home, and dependent upon the kindness of relatives and friends for protection and care. Richard was taken by his uncle, Mr. Willis Oglesby, who, in 1836, moved to Decatur, Illinois; but at the age of fourteen his uncle sent him to live with his two sisters, Mrs. Prather and Mrs. Peddicord, in Decatur, Illinois, and in that village, town and city, with its growth and development, he steadily advanced from the obscurity of childhood to a distinction of manhood worthy of the ambition of the greatest and best. A man with such marked characteristics as Governor Oglesby must have shown the cardinal traits of his being in the tender years of his life. Great men are an evolution; they do not flash upon the world as a meteor, but develop and grow like other substantial creations. The crash of 1837 left every business interest in ruin, commercial disaster and bankruptcy everywhere, especially in Illinois, which was then struggling from the barbarism of wild woods and unbroken prairies to cultivated fields and workshops. Farming was the only resource for the needy and industrious, and into that vocation he entered with zeal and alacrity. He had the virtue of industry, and nothing was too hard or laborious for his hands to do. Three years of his life were spent in the promiscuous business of farming, and at the end of that time he concluded to return to his "native heath" and learn the trade of carpenter. For that purpose he stayed in Kentucky more than a year, and returned for the third time to the home of his choice. Before going to Kentucky for the purpose of learning a trade he had attended school in Decatur, and availed himself of the limited means then within reach for obtaining an education in a new country. Although Governor Oglesby was not blessed with the facilities of acquiring classical and exact learning, he has educated himself in the higher and better functions of mental equipment. He has disciplined his mind in the power of investigation and continued and trained thought; and, after all, these are the ends of education,—mental discipline: Knowledge is not necessarily education. Some men of the widest range of information are the most helpless in the struggle of thought. At the age of nineteen he concluded that Illinois was the place to farm and not to build houses, so he, in company with Mr. Lemuel Allen, rented a farm, and among other crops raised a lot of hemp, which proved the everlasting ruin of the firm of Oglesby & Allen. In the preparation of their hemp for market it was necessary that they should rot the stalk, and to that end they built a dam across a small stream that flowed through the village, for the purpose of making a pond. The pond subserved the purpose of preparing the hemp, but the overflow killed several horses in the neighborhood, for which the firm had to pay. This was the last effort of the Governor at farming until, at the end of his long public life, he retired to his farm near

Elkhart. The campaign of 1840 was the first political contest which seriously attracted his attention, having heard Lincoln and Douglas in joint debate in that year. Being of a Whig family he naturally coincided with Mr. Lincoln. At the time of their first acquaintance the disparity in their years prevented a very intimate association; but as Mr. Oglesby matured to manhood the influence of that difference disappeared, until he and Mr. Lincoln became, in public and private life, as cordial and confidential as possible. At the time of Mr. Lincoln's death the Governor was at the city of Washington and was among the first who stood at the bedside of the distinguished martyr. He who as boy listened with rapt attention to his arguments a quarter of a century before now held his hand as he unsuccessfully struggled with that enemy whose inevitable victory terminated the most illustrious career of the century. If Mr. Lincoln had any consciousness after the fatal shot, it is probable that his family and Governor Oglesby were the last who faded from his vision.

From Governor Oglesby's boyhood he was remarkable in powers of conversation and public speaking, and as a result of that faculty his attention and taste were very early directed to the bar as the vocation of his life. In pursuance of a plan matured some time previous, in 1844 he commenced the study of the law with Mr. Silas W. Robbins, of Springfield. Mr. Robbins had a fine standing at the bar and was regarded as one of the best at the capital. Although Mr. Oglesby's intellect had not been directed by the discipline of hard study in the schools, he had a studious and thoughtful mind, which, being influenced by his desire for success, enabled him to acquire the usual range of information before his admission to practice. Upon his admission he located in Moultrie county, where he practiced with success until the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1846.

He was among the first to volunteer in the defense of his country. Governor Oglesby, although not educated as such, is a soldier of rare qualifications. He combines the ardent love of country, which in him is an absolute enthusiasm, with calm, cool courage and a wise and discreet judgment. Yet with all these, like General Grant, he hates war. It has no allurements for him, beyond the successful maintenance of the honor of his country. He is brave but not fearless, and in reply to an officer of the late war, who said to him: "General, there is always a supreme moment of joy in a fight, and that is when it is at its full height." "No," answered Oglesby, "that is not the supreme moment of joy with me; it is when the battle is over and we have whipped them. I was never in a battle that I was not at some time badly frightened, but I was impelled by the necessity of a victory and my sense of honor to overcome and subdue my fear." At the time he volunteered he was twenty-one years old, and was elected first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Illinois, commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker. Lieutenant Oglesby was a great favorite of Colonel Baker, as he was of everyone who appreciated the highest and best qualities of true manhood. The regiment marched more than seven hundred miles through the interior of Mexico, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. In the latter battle he commanded the company, Captain Pugh having been assigned to the command of the left wing of the regiment. Colonel Baker was one of the most brilliant, ambitious and brave men of the American army, and appreciated the position of danger as the post of honor in a great battle. In order to be just to his feeling of friendship for Lieutenant Oglesby he assigned his company to the position of danger, and was particular in communicating to the object of his affections the fact that he had been favored with the position where the battle would be the "hottest" and where he would have the opportunity of shedding additional glory on the profession of arms. The brave lieutenant thanked the chivalric colonel, thinking no doubt, "a few more such friends, and my chances for being one of the survivors of the war would be the forlorn hope of destiny." In this battle General Shields was wounded, and was guarded after the battle by Company C, as a mark of distinction to it for the gallant services it had rendered.

On his return he settled at Decatur, and commenced what he supposed would be an uninterrupted career of professional labor; but he was again induced to quit the practice by the glowing accounts of gold mining in California. In the summer of 1849 a company of nine was formed in Macon county (of which Oglesby formed a part), for the purpose of gold mining. They went by the overland route from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento City in ninety-five days. The Governor performed the important function of driving a six-mule team the entire distance, nineteen hundred miles. During his stay in California he worked hard and diligently, and at the end of two years returned home with a considerable sum of money. He again sought the peaceful ways of a country lawyer. On coming to the bar he commenced the cultivation of public speaking, of which he had the natural elements in the highest degree. In the campaigns of 1848 and 1852 he excited the admiration of the Whig party by his ability as a stump orator, and no young man of his age in the state had such a promise. The spirit of travel and adventure which led him in defense of his country across the sterile plains of Mexico and later through the gorges of the Rocky mountains in quest of gold had simply slumbered during the years of his practice from 1851 to 1856.

He had long dreamed and talked of a trip to Europe, Asia and Africa. He was particularly fascinated with the idea of foreign travel from a conversation which, in the fall of 1855, he had with Senator Douglas, who had just returned from an extended trip through Europe and a part of Asia. He was thirty-two years old, with a reasonable competency for expenses, with an insatiable taste and desire for new scenes and adventures, so in April, 1856, he left this country for a journey to Europe, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine and other points in the east. Mr. Oglesby went in the spirit of a true traveler, determined to study, examine and explore all matters and places of interest coming within reach of his route. He first devoted his attention to England, Ireland and Scotland; and being of a political turn of mind he paid particular attention to the parliament of England, marking with acute observation the distinguished men then members of either house. He went to Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Dresden, Vienna and Trieste. From the last place he sailed to Alexandria to indulge in the mystery of an ancient but wonderful civilization. Late in January, 1857, Mr. Oglesby arrived in Cairo. After a short stay, he, in company with another, chartered a boat to make a trip up the Nile to Thebes. The ancient temples and tombs of upper Egypt, still, as for centuries, the marvel of the world, the great pyramids on the west bank of the Nile near Cairo, one of the "seven wonders of the world," were all in succession visited, studied and examined with the greatest possible interest. Two weeks after their return to Cairo, Mr. Oglesby joined a caravan to cross the desert, consisting of ten travelers, two dragomen, eleven Bedouins and thirty-two camels. The 30th of March, 1857, they left Cairo for the Holy Land. The journey across the desert of Arabia was full of eventful and startling adventures,—camel-riding, tracing the scenes of Scriptural history on the vast, sandy plains and along the shores of the Dead Sea; the halt at the foot of and the ascent of Mount Sinai, where during the night Mr. Oglesby read the Ten Commandments, and with a companion repeated them on the top of the mountain as the sun was rising over the mountains of Arabia and the wilderness where the children of Israel wandered for forty years. His journal describes the scene as the light burst upon the barren plains and rock-riven peaks of the terrible desert as one of surpassing splendor. During his stay in Jerusalem Mr. Oglesby visited all places and villages of Scriptural interest near the city, and studied with care and reverence the history of these holy places. He traveled through Palestine and Syria, from Jerusalem to Damascus. From Damascus they set out for Beyrout, halting on the way between Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon to see the wonderful temple of Baalbeck. Arriving in Beyrout three days later, Mr. Oglesby set sail for Constantinople. After five days spent in Constantinople he sailed for Athens. Two weeks were spent in this classic city, when he took ship on his last voyage on the Mediterranean for Naples; from there he visited Rome, Florence, Milan, Venice and other Italian cities.

In the prosecution of his travels as indicated by the foregoing route, he was most diligent in study and observation; and when he returned to this country he was one of the best informed travelers of the places he saw of any of the Americans who had then visited the east. The Governor has eminent qualifications as a traveler, observation of the most thorough and exhaustive kind, and great ability to describe and interestingly portray the scenes and incidents of a tour.

After his return home in December, 1857, at the request of local committees, he delivered several lectures on his observation abroad, which were highly entertaining and instructive. The winter of 1857-8 was the formative period of the elements which marked with such peculiar significance the campaign of 1858, in which Mr. Lincoln and Senator Douglas discussed with such marked ability the political issues centering in, and dependent upon, the question of slavery. That conflict had been intensified and embittered beyond the fears of conservatives and the hopes of the radicals by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which public opinion had been taught to regard as one of the safeguards of domestic peace. Although Governor Oglesby was anti-slavery in sentiment, he was conservatively so, being a "Henry Clay Whig." At the time he went abroad in April, 1856, the Republican party as a distinct political party had not been formally organized in Illinois. It was the policy of the Republican party to strengthen itself in those localities where in the previous election it had been weak. In the congressional district running from Logan and Macon counties on the northwest to Clark on the southeast the Democracy was largely in the majority, and this district the Republicans sought to carry by nominating Governor Oglesby against Mr. James C. Robinson, who was then, as he always was, one of the most popular men of the state. The district was made strongly Democratic and the infusion of a large pro-slavery element from the Whig party increased the ascendancy of Democratic sentiment.

The Governor was at that time thirty-four years old, with the culture of some years' practice at the bar, an active participation in two national canvasses and the thought and reflection incident to nearly two years of study and travel abroad. In his boyhood he had shown indications that in his latent and undeveloped resources there slumbered the ability of achieving great success in the

field of popular oratory. His speeches in campaigns in which he had participated captivated the attention of the crowd and excited their admiration for the man, if not for the principles which he advocated. Those elements combining made him most formidable as a political antagonist; and although he largely diminished the majority, he was, by the result of the election, permitted to pursue the even tenor of his way in the practice of the law. Mr. Lincoln shared the same fate as his friend Oglesby, and they both had to wait until 1860 for a personal triumph. The canvass which Governor Oglesby made against Mr. Robinson, both in its results and in the effective mode in which the Governor prosecuted it, made him one of the most popular Republicans of the state, so that in 1860 he was placed in nomination by the Republicans for the state senate in a district composed of eight counties. This, too, was a Democratic district, and it was the forlorn hope which the Republican candidate was expected to carry. This campaign in its results showed that the Governor combined in an eminent degree the elements of a popular leader, as not only was he elected but he received more votes in the district than Mr. Lincoln. This was the first political office ever held by him, and the breaking out of the war brought its incumbency to a sudden termination. The legislature to which he was elected convened on the 7th of January, and terminated on the 21st of February. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter the legislature was called in extra session by Governor Yates, and met on the 21st of April, 1861. After a brief session of a few days the legislation incident to the war was completed and the general assembly adjourned.

Under the call of the president, made on the 15th of April, Illinois was required to furnish six regiments. The troops were rendezvoused at Springfield, and were formed in regiments during the brief session of the legislature. On the last day of the session, the Eighth Regiment held an election and unanimously chose him for colonel. The fact was immediately communicated to him as he sat in the state-house. Without a moment's hesitation he repaired to Camp Yates, and, amid the wildest shouts of exultation and joy on the part of the soldiers, he rode in front of that thousand men, bowing his acknowledgments of gratitude for the compliment of his election. His emotions were not without conflict and struggle. He had no taste for war beyond the requirements of patriotic duty, but for that duty, with all the determination of his soul, he exchanged his seat in the senate for the camp of the soldier. In the fall of 1861 he was placed in command of Cairo and Bird's Point, then the most southern positions occupied by the federal army. Governor Oglesby was in command at Cairo when General Grant was ordered to Cairo to take command at that point. General Grant and Colonel Oglesby had never seen each other, and their meeting at Cairo, as told by them both, was laughable in the extreme. They soon became great friends, which lasted with increased fondness until the death of the General. Governor Oglesby served about a year as colonel, and led the right of General Grant's army in his advance upon Fort Donelson, upon the field of battle for three days in attacking that rebel stronghold, which finally yielded with its fourteen thousand prisoners, after a severe struggle, on the 14th of February, 1862. This was the first substantial Union victory up to that time. In 1862 Colonel Oglesby was appointed brigadier-general by President Lincoln, for gallantry at the battle of Fort Donelson, taking rank as such from April 1, 1862. In the autumn of 1862 the great battle of Corinth was fought, on the 3d and 4th of October. General Oglesby commanded a brigade in that fight, and on the afternoon of the first day fell upon the field, as was then thought, mortally wounded, the ball having passed under the left arm, through the lungs and lodged near the spine. He passed six months of intense suffering and danger before he was able to leave his home, and still carries in his body the enemy's ball which brought him so near the gates of death. His recovery is one of the mysteries of those inscrutable laws which govern the issues of life and death. At the time he was wounded every surgeon who saw him, except his own, Dr. Trowbridge, said he would die; that it was impossible for him to survive such a wound; so it seemed for a long time, and during that time there never was such physical agony endured by mortal man. His strong, stalwart form wasted to a skeleton, and for nearly six months his days and nights were a ceaseless siege of suffering. But all at once there came a change for the better; and those who beheld him, as they supposed, for the last time, saw him in a comparatively short space of time delivering at the capital one of the most thrilling war speeches of the era. In consideration of his meritorious services, in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers by appointment of President Lincoln, to rank as such from the 29th of November, 1862. Though still suffering from his wound, he returned to active duty in April, but was compelled, because of his physical condition, to tender his resignation in July, 1863, which was not accepted; but he was granted a leave of absence and returned home. After a short time he was detailed as president of a general court-martial, which sat in Washington from December, 1863, to May, 1864, trying some of the most important cases then pending in the military service.

In the early spring of 1864 the question of who should be the Republican candidate for governor became the absorbing topic of conversation, thought and publication. Some of the papers had

made favorable mention of his name, but no decisive indication could be discerned, as there were several candidates of reputation, standing and ability. As the time of the convention approached, the signs became much more favorable, and when, on the 25th of May, the convention met he was nominated on the first ballot by an overwhelming majority. The Democrats nominated his old competitor, Mr. Robinson, and it became the contest of 1858 over again, so far as the men were concerned, but not as to the issues and results. He made a most vigorous and effective campaign, speaking in every county in the state. Although the state had gone Democratic in 1862, he was elected by a majority of more than thirty thousand. He succeeded Governor Yates in January, 1865, to perform the responsible duties of governor at the most critical period in the history of the state and nation.

Governor Oglesby is spoken of by the journals of that time as "a liberal-hearted administrator of the high and sacred trust imposed upon him as the official head of a great commonwealth, showing himself eminently faithful, competent and able, combining in an admirable degree the qualities of a very man among men." The Chicago Tribune of January 18, 1865, says of his inaugural: "The address is a manly, straightforward document, devoid of pretense, replete with common sense and admirably written. It clearly proclaims that the same nerve, the same intelligence and patriotism which marked General Oglesby's conduct at Fort Donelson and Corinth will distinguish his administration as governor."

Governor Oglesby performed the duties of governor from January, 1865, to January, 1869, with the most admirable skill and ability. He has rare qualities of executive function, coolness, courage and an underlying foundation of common sense and devotion to what he believes to be right and just, that never fails or falters in its directing power. At the end of his term, those who elected him, with those who voted against him, united in the general eulogium that he had given the state a wise, just and honest administration of its executive branch of the government. He was made president of the National Lincoln Monument Association, organized May 11, 1865, which labored assiduously until it obtained the means to erect to the martyred president an enduring memorial worthy to mark his last resting place and to hold the ashes of the illustrious dead. This stately monument was so far completed that it was formally dedicated and the beautiful statue of Lincoln unveiled October 15, 1874, the Governor delivering the dedicatory address. The Springfield Journal said: "There seems a peculiar propriety that Lincoln's ardent friend and admirer, the eloquent and sympathetic Oglesby, should deliver the oration and that the president and cabinet should lend dignity by their presence to an occasion which will soon become historic."

At the end of his first term he retired to private life, but the disturbed condition of politics incident to the "Liberal movement" required that the Republican party should put at the head of its column a man who would not only command the respect and confidence of the people but excite the enthusiasm of the masses; so in 1872 he was nominated for governor the second time. He again made a thorough canvass of the state, and was again elected by over forty thousand majority. At the ensuing meeting of the legislature he was the unanimous choice of the Republican members, and was elected to the senate of the United States for a full term of six years. He served in the senate until the 4th of March, 1879, and in that position, as in all others in which he has been called upon to discharge the duty and perform the trust of office, he was faithful and earnest. He was on several important committees of the senate, and participated in the general business of congress, voting on all and discussing such measures as required his immediate attention.

His retirement to private life was not of long duration. In 1884 an election for governor was to be held in Illinois, and for the third time the public eye was set in the direction of Governor Oglesby. To be a candidate three times was something phenomenal in the politics of a state where the term lasted four years, and some complaint was made against a "third term;" but the constituency in the rural precincts, which had listened with admiration to his matchless oratory on the stump, came to his rescue, and for the third time he was unanimously nominated for governor. For the third time he took the stump as a candidate for governor, traveling again into nearly all, if not every, county of the state, discussing the questions of the campaign in a style that commanded the attention of every audience, whether in the cosmopolitan city of Chicago or among the rural auditors of southern Illinois. He was again elected governor, and entered upon his third term in January, 1885.

The condition of things had changed since his former terms as governor. The city of Chicago had grown from a city of three hundred thousand to one of nearly a million, and as a consequence of that extraordinary growth it had gathered some of the worst elements of society. The civilized world has sought it with its variegated shades of political thought, from the man who sings with the gusto of his native land, "God save the Queen," to the man who shouts in the wildness of the mob, "Down with the police." This is the exotic thought of Chicago; and between those two extremes there is every tendency of political opinion, some of which is not distinctly American. For

years, under a lax and reckless administration of the city government, the anarchical tendency of a portion of the population had not only not been restrained, but it had taken encouragement, until, under the guise of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, insubordination to the law and the constituted authorities was openly proclaimed and advocated in public meetings.

In May, 1886, a collision between the police and one of those disorderly crowds occurred, in which several of the police were killed, and for that killing eight of the leaders of the mob were indicted. In the summer of 1886, after a trial lasting months, they were convicted and sentenced to be hanged in November, 1886. During the excitement incident to the killing, trial and execution a very dangerous condition of society existed in Chicago, which, under the executive supervision of the Governor, was most judiciously managed by the municipal authorities of the city. After the conviction the whole responsibility devolved upon the executive. The situation demanded the highest type of sagacious judgment to temper the administration of justice with the spirit of mercy. The Governor was beset with innumerable petitions, nearly all on the side of executive clemency. The cases of the defendants, although the same in technical and legal guilt, differed in some particulars in moral turpitude. The matter from its inception had attracted the attention of the civilized world, and after the conviction the interest had become more intense. The anxiety of the public as to what would be done by the Governor increased as the time approached. The sentiment which regarded the conviction as just and the execution as necessary to a vindication of the power and authority of the state to deal with lawlessness was apprehensive that the sentence would be mitigated to imprisonment for life; while those who were actuated by sentiments of mercy were afraid it would be executed on all the prisoners. The situation was one of trial and responsibility, and never before in the history of an American state was there such a case. The Governor heard with great patience both sides of the question, in connection with a full and complete examination of all the testimony which had been heard, extending through many weeks of the protracted trial. After a mature investigation and study of the case, he remitted the sentence of two to imprisonment for life, and permitted the law to take its course with the five others. This decision was regarded by the best element of society, not only in Illinois but throughout the country, as wise and just. His third term of service as governor closed in January, 1889, Governor Fifer having been elected his successor. He now determined to quit public life forever, and to that end removed to a beautiful farm near Elkhart, Logan county. In the election of 1888 he was again most efficient on the stump, making speeches during the entire campaign in the principal cities and towns of the state. At the election which was held in Illinois in the fall of 1890 a legislature was elected whose duty it was to elect a United States senator for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1891. Neither of the great political parties had a majority, and the result was a protracted struggle extending to near the close of the session. Governor Oglesby received the Republican nomination and was supported most cordially by every member of the party as long as there was any hope of his election. It was a distinguished compliment to a long life of honest, patient and efficient discharge of public duty. Upon his retirement at the end of his third term as governor he had no desire or purpose to again enter public life, and the fact that he was nominated and supported by the Republicans of the legislature without his solicitation makes the compliment the more gratifying.

Although he has spent much of his time in official duty, the hearthstone and home of private life are to him the cherished spot of human existence. He was married in 1859 to Miss Anna E., daughter of Joseph White, of Decatur. After his marriage his wife shared with enthusiasm in all the ambitions and purposes of his life, and was to him during the affliction incident to his terrible wound an inspiration of hope and life. On receiving the news of his condition in the battle of Corinth she started to the scene of suffering, and by the assistance of Doctor Trowbridge she succeeded in bringing him to Decatur, when everybody except her and the doctor thought every moment would be his last. Mrs. Oglesby was of feeble constitution, and in May, 1868, while the Governor was serving his first term, she died, leaving two children, Robert Oglesby, of Decatur, and Olive, now Mrs. Snyder, of Kansas City. In 1873, after his election to the senate, he was married to Mrs. Keyes, eldest daughter of the late John D. Gillett, of Elkhart. Mr. Gillett had accumulated a large fortune, and at the time of his death his farm, in magnitude, fertility and improvement, was the finest and best in the state. The cattle in its hundred fields were celebrated for their fine quality, in the markets of Chicago, New York and London. Upon the death of her father Mrs. Oglesby inherited a portion of this estate, and, in connection with the lands owned by the Governor, they now have "Oglehurst," which is one of the most valuable and delightful possessions of central Illinois. She is a lady of rare qualifications and is well worthy to be the wife of her distinguished husband. They have an interesting family of children, one daughter, Miss Emma Louise, and three sons, Richard, John and Jasper.

The foregoing sketch presents the leading incidents in the career of a man who is better known to the people of Illinois than perhaps any public man who has appeared in its history. It may be

doubted whether the citizens of Illinois as a mass knew as much of Mr. Lincoln as of Governor Oglesby, though his fame is as broad as the domain of civilization. Commencing in 1852, he has been one of the active men in politics for forty years. He has been honored by public and official confidence beyond the measure of any public man in the state. In 1846 he was a lieutenant in the army; in 1860 he was a senator in the legislature; in 1861 he was appointed colonel; in 1862 he was made a brigadier-general; in 1863 he was made a major-general; in 1864 he was elected governor; in 1872 he was again elected governor; in 1873 he was elected United States senator; in 1884 he was for the third time elected governor; and in 1891 received the unanimous nomination of his party as its candidate for the United States senate. In all of these positions he has been faithful and efficient, bringing to the discharge of his duty the highest and best qualities of his nature. He is now and always has been most popular with the people; and, like Mr. Lincoln, loves to appeal to their broad sense of justice and right. He despises the intrigues of party manipulation. He was the trusted and faithful friend of Mr. Lincoln, General Grant and Judge David Davis. They had in him the most implicit confidence for all the obligations of peace and war; and while he is a strong partisan, his political opponents give him the credit of having in the highest degree the two cardinal virtues of a public servant,—honesty and capability. He is among the last of a race of public men who have given glory to the state and grandeur to the nation. With him closes an era in politics which for importance in the history of nations, in the development of liberty, in the achievements of men, has no parallel in the annals of time. The dedication of Mr. Lincoln's monument by Governor Oglesby was well worthy of the living and the dead. No man had a higher appreciation of the virtues of the distinguished dead than the orator of the occasion. They had been personal and political friends for more than a third of a century, in peace and in war. They had shared a mutual confidence and the highest inspirations of duty and patriotism, and it was fittingly reserved to Governor Oglesby, as he stood in the shadow of a monument that marks the grave of one of the foremost men of the world, to say:

“The living assign him his proper place in the affections of all men. Posterity, profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and enlightened by the purity and splendor of his administration and public services, cannot fail to fix his place amongst those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington, and a new light shines down upon his beloved countrymen from the American constellation.”

The orator himself has builded a monument of duty performed and of greatness achieved. The people of Illinois are to be congratulated upon a character of such splendor of development, such elevation and purity of purpose, and such devotion to the highest and best interests of the state as are exhibited in the private and public life of Richard James Oglesby.

# COLGATE HOYT,

NEW YORK CITY.



**I**N tracing the history of lives conspicuous for their achievements, the most interesting feature of the study is to find the key to the problem of their success. The more critically exact this study becomes, the more convincingly certain it is that the key is in the man himself. Usually men who achieve most do it against the very obstacles before which other men succumb. They achieve it not more from special gifts than from the power they have and use of rallying every gift and the full equipment of mind and body into the service of their purposes. Colgate Hoyt, to-day in the very prime of life, illustrates in a very marked degree this power of concentrating the resources of the entire man and lifting them into the sphere of high achievements; of supplementing brilliant natural endowments by uniting with them industry, integrity and tenacity of purpose; of overcoming obstacles and making of success not an accident but a logical result.

Colgate Hoyt was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 2, 1849, of distinguished and substantial ancestry, the family being held in the highest esteem in his native city. His father, the Hon. James M. Hoyt, was, during his active life, an eminent practitioner at the bar, a man of pronounced influence in social and political affairs, and in his subsequent business life, as well as in his declining years, honored and loved in the community in which he lived. The mother, for several years deceased, was not only the charm and grace of the family circle, but of the society in which she moved. She was a woman of singularly rare and attractive traits of character, combining qualities of winsomeness and strength that extended her influence far beyond her immediate circle, and was a mother whose memory constitutes the most precious legacy of her children. Young Colgate began his education in the private and public schools of Cleveland. At the age of fifteen he entered Phillips Academy, that celebrated old institution at Andover, Massachusetts, with the intention of preparing for college, but, as the result of an injury received in childhood and affecting one of his eyes, he was compelled to discontinue his studies at the end of a year. Returning home, he decided upon a business career, and, at the age of sixteen, entered the hardware store of Colwells & Bingham, of Cleveland, beginning in the lowest position in the store,—at the “foot of the ladder,”—an experience to which men of note so frequently recur as laying the foundation of their business success through such arduous and exacting training. He could easily have procured a more pretentious position, through his father's means and influence, but the wisdom of having started a business career at the normal beginning is viewed by Mr. Hoyt to-day with the profoundest satisfaction. His promotion, commensurate with his aptness and faithful application, was rapid. He still wears the token of confidence and regard—a gold watch-chain—with which the firm presented him when he left their employ to enter his father's real-estate office. He soon became partner in his father's business of buying and selling real estate,—principally of outlying property surrounding the rapidly growing city. He pursued this line of enterprise, with marked success, for several years, and still owns substantial real-estate interests in Cleveland.

Mr. Hoyt's business had brought him in contact with eastern capitalists, with whom he had a wide acquaintance, and in 1877 he added to his other occupation the business of loaning money on real-estate security in the west. This department expanded with such rapidity that when, four years later, he left Cleveland for New York, he had under his management investments amounting to several millions of dollars. Previously, in 1878, his attention had been directed to the possibilities



Colgate "Boyle"



of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Taking a trip over its entire length, to what was then its western terminus, Bismarck, he thence proceeded by boat up the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers to Fort Keogh, Montana, and from there accompanied a large military detachment, commanded by his brother-in-law, General Nelson A. Miles, which marched overland through the Yellowstone valley into the National Park. In a report, written upon his return, he predicted the completion of the road and urged the desirability of investing in its securities, his prescience as to the ultimate results having been amply justified in the early history of the enterprise.

In May, 1881, he removed permanently to New York city, taking up his residence at Yonkers, on the Hudson, and became a member of the stanch and long-established firm of James B. Colgate & Company, at No. 47 Wall street. This step was taken at the earnest solicitation of Messrs. John B. Trevor and James B. Colgate, who had long recognized his brilliant financial abilities, and finally succeeded in associating him with their house. Aided by his untiring energy and enterprise, the business of the firm rapidly increased until its operations became among the most extensive transacted on the street. Mr. Hoyt's previous training had fully qualified him for the possibilities of this new field. He was vigilant, active, aggressive, sagacious and honest, and, having the confidence of his associates and customers, conducted operations of the greatest magnitude and responsibility. His business and social relations brought him into touch with the leading financiers of the day, among them Messrs. John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Charles L. Colby and James B. Colgate, with whom, as with many other eminent financial men, his association has been close and intimate.

Mr. Hoyt's broad capacity for commanding and directing large service took him at times outside the mere business of the firm. In 1882 he received through President Arthur the appointment as a government director of the Union Pacific Railway, a position of trust and influence, which he held until the expiration of President Arthur's term. For several years he was chairman of the government board. He was also engaged in other large railroad enterprises. In 1884, induced by those largely interested in the Wisconsin Central property, Mr. Hoyt entered into an association with Charles L. Colby and Edwin H. Abbott, respectively president and vice-president of the Wisconsin Central Company, and its entire stock, including that of all its branch lines, was placed in the names of these gentlemen as trustees. The Wisconsin Central Railroad was then an unfinished system, with no valuable connections,—starting at the small town of Portage and running in a northerly direction, through a wilderness, to Lake Superior,—but Mr. Colby, whose father originated the enterprise and who believed implicitly in the future value of the property and had given to its development undaunted courage, persistency and unique ability, induced Mr. Hoyt to acquiesce in the correctness of his conclusions, and found in him an able, active and successful ally. The two, in the herculean tasks which they jointly accomplished, worked together not only as partners, but as devoted friends,—and we may say that the recent and untimely death of Mr. Colby was a sore bereavement to the subject of this review, who had known him but to respect and honor him for his sterling worth. Shortly after they became thus associated the capital was raised and a road built from the Wisconsin Central to St. Paul, to connect this system with the Northern Pacific on the west; and another, from a point on the Wisconsin Central near Milwaukee, to the city of Chicago, making the Central a through line from Chicago to Lake Superior and St. Paul. Unable to perfect satisfactory terminal arrangements at Chicago, Messrs. Colby, Abbott and Hoyt were confronted with the problem of providing a terminal railroad there. The undertaking was gigantic, and for several years the burden of this great enterprise rested upon the shoulders of these three men. Discouragements were manifold and obstacles well nigh insuperable, but all these were met and overcome. Their steadfast purpose was carried to a successful issue, and as a result the great terminal railroad known as the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad has been developed and completed, with the finest passenger station in the city of Chicago, and one of the best in the entire Union. In bringing this great enterprise to successful completion Mr. Hoyt's energy and sagacity were conspicuously in potent evidence.

In 1884, when Grover Cleveland succeeded to the presidency, Mr. Hoyt resigned his position as government director of the Union Pacific Railway Company; but at the earnest solicitation of his colleagues, and backed by a large stock interest, he was elected one of the directors of the company. He held this position for several years, until, disagreeing with the president, Charles Francis Adams, in matters of policy and management, he resigned from the board and, together with his friends, transferred his interests in the stock of the Union Pacific to the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This was in logical sequence to the early trip which Mr. Hoyt took over that portion of the country which this road traverses. He believed that the value of its land grant and the productiveness of the country through which it passed rendered its stock one of the most inviting of investments for unemployed capital.

Mr. Hoyt's comprehensive knowledge and broad grasp in railroad management had already

attracted the attention of other railroad organizations. He had been elected a director of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company and of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, having served on the executive committees of both corporations. He was soon elected a director of the Northern Pacific Company and was also a member of the executive and finance committees of the board of directors of that road, and vice-president of some of its branch lines. Soon after his election as a director of the Northern Pacific Mr. Hoyt saw the imperative need of additional equipment in order to take care of its constantly increasing business. The credit of the company was already taxed and its available resources demanded in the other development of the property. The problem was to raise the large means necessary to secure this sorely needed increase in equipment. To once state clearly the problem to his resourceful mind was to solve it. He raised three million dollars for the purpose, and organized the Northwest Equipment Company, of Minnesota, of which he is still president and treasurer. In 1889 he became vice-president of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, of which Mr. Villard was president. Through adverse legislation in the state of Oregon it became necessary to either wind up the affairs of the company or to transfer its assets and property to another company, organized under a more liberal charter. With his customary skill, ability and energy, Mr. Villard undertook the work of reorganization, when, in July, 1890, he was so prostrated by the sudden death of his son that he was compelled, under advice of his physician, to resign his business cares and go abroad for rest. Mr. Hoyt reluctantly, in addition to all his other duties, took up this



WHALEBACK STEAMER, THE COLGATE HOYT.

unfinished labor, and within sixty days, the necessary assent of the stockholders having been secured, the assets and property of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company were transferred to the North American Company, and the stock of the former was exchanged for that of the latter, organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a liberal charter. The rapidity and harmony with which this reorganization was effected mark it as exceptional in the history of Wall street, and secured to Mr. Hoyt an added recognition of his high executive ability in large transactions. A still more exacting test of his financial skill awaited him in the fall of the same year. The great financial stringency in the money market had carried embarrassment to many large and influential concerns, among whom were brokers conducting important transactions in the so-called Villard securities. Absolute disaster for a time threatened the North American Company, by reason of the failure of its financial agents.

Mr. Hoyt and his associates worked day and night during these trying times, and although interest was exorbitantly high and the North American Company was a borrower to the extent of millions, its credit was saved and its solvency preserved. In this crowning success Mr. Hoyt, as the responsible head of the company, stood at the helm. Worn out with the strain of the terrible ordeal through which he had just passed, Mr. Hoyt, in December, 1890, upon the return of Mr. Villard from Europe, retired from the board and resigned his position as vice-president, which resignation, at his imperative request, was reluctantly accepted.

In December, 1890, the death of John B. Trevor, one of Mr. Hoyt's partners in the firm of J. B. Colgate & Company, necessitated the winding up of the large business of the concern. Upon the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Hoyt retired from the stock-brokerage business, and for a few months sought recuperation in Cuba. While there he made a close examination of iron-ore properties, in which he is largely interested. These properties in the island of Cuba are known as the Lola group of iron mines; are noted for the richness and value of their ore deposits, and were originally purchased by S. P. Ely, now a resident of Cleveland, who has been intimately connected with the opening and development of many of the largest iron mines in the Lake Superior region. To develop

the mines in the Lola group, in connection with Charles L. Colby, Mr. Hoyt and some of their associates, the Spanish-American Company was organized, with a capital stock of five million dollars and with Mr. Hoyt as treasurer and a member of the directorate. The progress of development, including the construction of harbor facilities, has been rapid and satisfactory.

About this time, and growing out of the transport requirements of iron mines with which he was connected, Mr. Hoyt organized the American Steel Barge Company. In 1888 Captain Alexander McDougall, of Duluth, who formerly commanded vessels of the ordinary type plying the great lakes, had secured patents on peculiar forms of steel barges and steamers, now known throughout the world as the "whalebacks." Captain McDougall had tried for several years to enlist capital in the development of his ideas, but his departure was so radical that his efforts were unsuccessful until he brought the matter to the attention of the subject of this review. Mr. Hoyt, who, with his associates, owns and controls the great Colby iron mines on the Gogebic range in the Lake Superior region, was so impressed with the advantages of the McDougall boat for the transportation of iron ore that he personally bought the patents and thereupon organized the American Steel Barge Company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Of this company Mr. Hoyt is president and treasurer, while Captain McDougall is the general manager. This novel type of vessel, although at first mercilessly ridiculed, triumphantly stood the test. In two years' time from the organization of the company its capital had increased from five hundred thousand to four million dollars, while it maintained the largest fleet of barges and steamers of any one company on the great lakes, and owned and operated the best shipyard,—situated at West Superior, Wisconsin. A branch yard at Everett, on Puget Sound, has been built for the Pacific trade, and numerous steamers and barges are now engaged on the Atlantic coast in the transportation of coal. The barge C. W. Wetmore, in the summer of 1891, successfully crossed the Atlantic, carrying grain from Duluth to Liverpool, returning in ballast and demonstrating the seaworthiness of the type of vessel, both loaded and light. The first steamer built by the company, the Colgate Hoyt, operating on the great lakes, at once astonished its critics by the economy of its work,—requiring small horse-power and attaining increased speed with heavy cargoes and heavily laden consorts,—and won general recognition as the pioneer in revolutionizing the water-carrying trade of the world.

In 1889 the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, which was then leased to the Missouri Pacific, failed to pay the interest on its bonds; the lease was forfeited and the road put into the hands of receivers, and its securities greatly depreciated. Mr. Hoyt's friends were largely interested in the bonds and stocks of this company, and after five different committees had attempted to put the road on a paying basis, Mr. Hoyt, in connection with Mr. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, of New York, and Mr. Enos, president of the railway company, formed a reorganization committee, known as the Olcott committee, into which all the others were finally merged. The reorganization was effected, thirty million dollars raised and the road put on a sound financial basis. Mr. Enos died soon afterward and Mr. Hoyt was urgently pressed to accept the chairmanship of the board, but declined, by reason of the exigent demands of other duties and responsibilities. He is still on the board and is a member of its executive committee.

In all the varied enterprises with which Mr. Hoyt has thus far been connected, success has crowned his efforts. The record of his business career is a phenomenal one, disclosing throughout a mental equipment equal to every emergency, an industry that gives completest scope to natural endowment, and an integrity of character that has uniformly inspired the confidence of his associates. But his life has a side beyond the pale of mere business routine. While living in Cleveland he took an active interest in the organization of one of the finest cavalry companies in America,—the First Cleveland Troop, noted for its escort of President Garfield at his inauguration. He has traveled extensively through Europe and visited every state and territory in this country. He is an elegant conversationalist, overflowing with anecdotes, and possesses social qualities of a high order. He has been a prominent member of the Ohio Society since its organization; belongs to the Union League, the Metropolitan, the Lawyers', the Riding and the Sewanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs, of New York. He keenly enjoys horses and yachting, and has a fine summer residence upon his farm near Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Early in life Mr. Hoyt received strong religious impressions, and at the age of sixteen he united with the First Baptist church, of Cleveland, Ohio, and has ever since maintained an active Christian life, always deeply interested in religious matters. For many years he was active in Sabbath-school work in northern Ohio, and was superintendent of the Sabbath-school of his home church until he came to New York. Under his management it became one of the best organized and largest Sunday-schools in Cleveland. As an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association he energetically forwarded its work and was a large contributor to its first building and home in Cleveland. In edu-

educational matters his interest has been equally conspicuous. He is one of the trustees of Brown University and of Vassar College. A novel but singularly worthy and noble enterprise which Mr. Hoyt inaugurated some years ago was the formation of a syndicate, to which he was a generous subscriber, for furnishing funds for the building of the "Chapel Car Evangel," a church on wheels, by means of which a great missionary work is being done along the lines of railroads with which he is connected,—religious interest being awakened and the formation of churches in the small pioneer towns being signally aided. He is now a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, having removed from Yonkers, where for ten years he worshiped with his family at the Warburton Avenue Baptist church.

In 1873 Mr. Hoyt was united in marriage to Miss Lida W. Sherman, the third daughter of Judge Charles T. Sherman, and a niece of General W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman. Five children, four of whom are now living, have blessed this union. His married life has been singularly happy, and the charm of the family circle an abiding inspiration.

Mr. Hoyt is still in the early prime of life, and his record, already brilliant beyond the mature accomplishment of most men, is still an open volume awaiting the subsequent chapters which years of service are yet to supply.





*Truman P. Handy*

# TRUMAN P. HANDY,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



WITH the history of the city of Cleveland the name of Truman P. Handy has been inseparably identified for a period of more than sixty years, and through all the days to come will there be accorded him a tribute of honor as a man of sterling integrity, of pronounced business acumen and as one who contributed in no small measure to the progress and prosperity of the beautiful Ohio city whose open gates look forth on the blue waters of Lake Erie. Truman P. Handy was born in Paris, Oneida county, New York, on the 17th of January, 1807, being the son of William and Eunice Handy. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and under the invigorating discipline of the farm life our subject was reared. After gaining a liberal English education he accepted a clerkship in the bank of Geneva, at Geneva, New York, whence he subsequently removed to Buffalo, where he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Buffalo, in which he held the position of teller for one year. In 1832 he came to Cleveland, Ohio, to accept the position as cashier of the reorganized

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, which had lately been purchased by George Bancroft, the eminent historian. The bank was prosperous under the excellent management of young Handy, and continued its operations until 1842, when the legislature refused to renew the expired charter.

In 1843 Mr. Handy organized a private banking house, under the firm name of T. P. Handy & Company, and the business of the institution was a prudent and successful one. In 1845 the State Bank of Ohio was established, and thereupon Mr. Handy organized the Commercial Branch Bank. He was the largest stockholder and was its chief executive during the entire period of his connection with it. Its charter extended through a period of twenty years, during which it prospered, paying on an average more than twenty per cent. upon the capital stock. The Commercial National Bank succeeded to its business in 1865. In January, 1862, Mr. Handy accepted the presidency of the hitherto unprosperous Merchants' Branch Bank, and soon after he assumed control of its affairs it began to gain a new and better business. Old losses were soon made good, and in a little more than one year it was upon a solid dividend-paying basis. In 1865, at the expiration of its charter, it was one of the most substantial monetary institutions in the state. From the organization of the Mercantile National Bank, in February, 1865, until January, 1892, Mr. Handy was the president. Its management has been characterized by wisdom and consistent conservatism, and from the first it has been one of the foremost national banks of the Union. It has been a United States depository from the time of its organization, and it has rendered to the government much aid in the negotiation of its loans. The bank has paid regular dividends, averaging nearly ten per cent. per annum, and at the same time it has accumulated a surplus of more than thirty per cent. of its capital. Mr. Handy's careful management, his sapient business qualities and his consequent success as a banker have placed him among the leading financiers of the nation. In the connection we can not do better than to quote from an article, entitled Banks and Bankers of Cleveland, appearing in the July number of the Magazine of Western History, 1885:

"In the rooms of the Cleveland Historical Society can be found four record books of medium size, bound in heavy brown leather, with pages discolored here and there by time and wear, but with each entry so legible that it seems to have been made but yesterday. These are veritable relics, and

open to this generation an almost unknown chapter in the commercial history of Cleveland. On the fly-leaf of the largest the story of the four is told, as follows:

This ledger, with the two journals and letter book, are the first books used for banking in Cleveland. They were made by Peter Burtzell, in New York, for the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, which commenced business in August, 1816,—Alfred Kelley, president, and Leonard Case, cashier. The bank failed in 1820. On the 2d day of April, 1832, it was reorganized and resumed business, after paying off its existing liabilities, consisting of less than ten thousand dollars, due to the treasurer of the United States. Leonard Case was chosen president and Truman P. Handy cashier. The following gentlemen constituted its directory: Leonard Case, Samuel Williamson, Edward Clark, Peter M. Weddell, Heman Oviatt, Charles M. Giddings, John Blair, Alfred Kelley, David King, James Duncan, Roswell Kent, T. P. Handy, John W. Allen. Its charter expired in 1842. The legislature of Ohio refusing to extend the charters of existing banks, its affairs were placed by the courts in the hands of T. P. Handy, Henry B. Payne and Dudley Baldwin, as special commissioners, who proceeded to pay off its liabilities and wind up its affairs. They paid over to its stockholders the balance of its assets in lands and money, in June, 1844. T. P. Handy was then appointed trustee of the stockholders, and under their orders distributed to them the remaining assets, in June, 1845. Its capital was five hundred thousand dollars. The books were, prior to 1832, kept by Leonard Case, cashier. (Presented to the Historical Society of Cleveland by T. P. Handy, January, 1877.)

“Conceding all that may be claimed for Cleveland’s other financiers in early days, the fact remains that in the young man who came from the east on the reopening of the old Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, in 1832, taking the responsible position of cashier, there was brought to the enterprise a rare knowledge of business, a clear head, an active brain, great financial talent and an honesty of purpose and cleanliness of life that can acknowledge no superior. In Truman P. Handy, who still lives in high honor and usefulness among men, one of the truest friends of the young city came to aid in her upbuilding at a time when she needed help. No record of the banks or bankers of Cleveland, however limited its bounds, could be complete without giving full credit and acknowledgment to him. \* \* \* When eighteen years of age he decided upon a commercial career, and after spending several years in the employ of mercantile firms he entered the Bank of Geneva, in Ontario county, in 1826. After five years’ usefulness there he removed to Buffalo and became teller in the newly established Bank of Buffalo. In 1832 he was married, and in company with his young bride set out to try his fortune in the then far-away wilderness of Ohio. In one sense the move was not a venture, as Mr. Handy came under an agreement to accept the position of cashier in the revived bank. His banking life in Cleveland was commenced on the very spot where it will probably find its end, in some, to be hoped, far distant day,—on the corner of Superior and Bank streets, where the Mercantile National Bank, of which he is president, now stands. The extract given above, in Mr. Handy’s own words, furnishes the history of the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie. It made money and kept its credit, and its dissolution was brought about by causes outside of itself.

“In 1845, when the state legislature passed a law authorizing the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio and of independent banks, Mr. Handy organized a new enterprise, under the name of the Commercial Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, now known as the Commercial National Bank. William A. Otis was made president, Mr. Handy cashier, and its capital stock was fixed at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Of the success of this new venture a biographer of Mr. Handy says:

He was the acting manager of the institution, and so successful was his conduct of its affairs that the stockholders received an average of nearly twenty per cent. on their investment through nearly the whole time until the expiration of its charter, in 1865,—a period of twenty years. His policy was liberal, but with remarkable judgment he avoided hazardous risks, and while the bank always had as much business as it could possibly accommodate, the tightest times never affected its credit.

“In 1861 Mr. Handy was elected president of the Merchants’ Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and gave it such an impetus, by his ability, industry and high financial standing, that from an uncertain property it became one of the best paying institutions in the city. From that day to this his location has been fixed. He held the presidency after its transformation into a national bank, and even now, when crowned with the honors of a long life, and fully aware that in younger hands he can safely leave the trusts so long committed to his care, he makes it his headquarters daily and keeps himself fully informed as to all that is being done. It is hardly pertinent to this subject to name the other enterprises in which he has had a part. They are many, and have all been followed by success. He has amassed a small fortune, but those who know the story of his life need not be told that the getting of money has not been the one purpose for which he lived. No charity can be named in the wide range of Cleveland benevolence that has not been given proof of his generosity. All good works have felt his helping hand. A member of the Second Presbyterian church, and for forty-one years one of its elders, he has made himself felt in religious circles and has always been a

devoted and hard-working friend of the Sunday-school. The Children's Industrial Home and the Homœopathic Hospital have been especial objects of his solicitude, and his bank-book has more than once been their refuge in time of need. As a banker and man of business he is known to his associates and the public as easy of approach, of agreeable presence and patient attention; yet he has the power to say No to that which his conscience or judgment can not accept. His character seems to have a fine moral and mental foundation upon which to build, and all his developments have been in an upward direction. Those who know him best will best know that these words are far from fulsome praise, but rather lack in justice to a noble, high-minded and useful man."

Mr. Handy will always be best known as a banker, but he has also been largely identified with railroad, mining and manufacturing enterprises. He was an influential friend of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, having been its treasurer from the time of its organization until 1860, when he resigned, though he has since continued a member of its directorate and of its executive committee. For many years he has been a stockholder and director in the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and he is also a large stockholder in the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and other industrial concerns.

Mr. Handy has always been a Republican in politics, but has uniformly declined to accept any political preferment. He has always advocated the policy of protecting our domestic industries against foreign competition and of establishing just relations between labor and capital. During the progress of the civil war he was a steadfast supporter of the policy of President Lincoln, and rendered much aid to the sick and disabled soldiers then, as he has since. From the organization of the Cleveland branch of the Sanitary Commission he served as its treasurer. He has ever been a warm friend of religion, education and charity. For ten or more years he served as a member of the board of education, and with others rendered effective assistance in organizing the present system of graded schools and establishing the central high school in Cleveland. He has been for many years a trustee of the Western Reserve College, is a trustee and liberal benefactor of the Lane Theological Seminary, while very largely through his efforts was erected the present elegant and commodious building of the Homœopathic Hospital, of which he is president. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for nearly half a century, and was for many years a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions, resigning the position at the reunion of the old and new branches of the church. He was a very earnest advocate of that reunion and was a member of the joint committee which framed the articles of union.

Mr. Handy was married in March, 1832, to Miss Harriet N. Hall, of Geneva, New York, whose death occurred July 5, 1880. They became the parents of two children,—a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Helen H., the widow of Hon. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, Michigan.

# JOHN S. NEWBERRY,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



NEWBERRY HALL ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN

ON. JOHN S. NEWBERRY was born at Waterville, Oneida county, New York, on the 18th of November, 1826, and his death occurred in the city of Detroit, January 2, 1887.

Many men excel in achievements and command success in some given direction, but to few is it permitted to follow several lines of endeavor and stand well to the front in each; yet in the subject of this memoir we have a striking illustration of such exceptional accomplishment. As a lawyer he won pronounced prestige, public recognition and endorsement; as a business man and manufacturer he produced results of most positive character; and as a public official he served his constituency with signal fidelity and unquestionable ability.

John S. Newberry was a son of Elisha and Rhoda (Phelps) Newberry, natives of Connecticut,—Thomas Newberry the grandfather

of the former, having emigrated from England in 1625, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts. When the subject of this review had reached the age of five years his parents removed to Michigan, and after a short stay in Detroit located finally at Romeo, Macomb county, where he was granted such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools of that place and period. Later he attended an institute of learning in Detroit, and subsequently entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the literary department, as valedictorian of the class of 1845. In the meanwhile he had acquired a practical knowledge of civil engineering and surveying, and upon graduating at the university he attached himself to the construction department of the Michigan Central Railroad, in which service he remained two years, after which he spent one year in traveling through the western territories. Upon returning to Michigan he located in Detroit, where he took up the study of law in the office and under the preceptorage of the well known firm of VanDyke & Emmons. Here he applied himself with such industry and energy that he was admitted to practice in 1853. He afterward became associated with Messrs. Towle and Hunt, this professional alliance conducting its operations under the firm name of Towle, Hunt & Newberry. Later on the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Newberry entered into a partnership association with Ashley Pond, the firm name being Pond & Newberry; and a little later the firm was augmented by the admission of Henry B. Brown, now associate justice of the United States supreme court. Subsequently Mr. Pond withdrew from the firm, and Messrs. Newberry and Brown continued the business until 1863, when Mr. Newberry decided to abandon the practice of the law. While in active practice our subject confined himself almost exclusively to the trial of admiralty cases in the United States courts, and before his retirement from the bar he compiled a valuable work on that particular class of cases, and this has ever been recognized as a production of much merit.



*W. J. Smith*



In 1863 Mr. Newberry, in company with Messrs McMillan, Dean and Eaton, took a government contract to build railway cars for army purposes, and this proved highly remunerative, with the result that, in the following year, the Michigan Car Company was organized and incorporated, with Mr. Newberry as one of its largest stockholders and its president. From this enterprise have sprung some of Detroit's most important manufacturing industries,—notably the Baugh Steam Forge Company, the Detroit Car Wheel Company, the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, and many kindred concerns, in each of which Mr. Newberry was president and had large financial interests. The several industries transacted an average volume of business ranging from three to five million dollars annually, and gave employment to nearly three thousand individuals. Mr. Newberry was also largely interested in car-building enterprises in London, Ontario, and St. Louis, Missouri. At the time of his death he was a director in each the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; the Vulcan Furnace Company, at Newberry, Michigan; the Detroit National Bank, of Detroit; the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad Company; D. M. Ferry & Company; the Detroit Railroad Elevator Company, and many other prominent corporations of Detroit and Michigan.

Our subject was a distinctively careful and conservative business man,—so much so, in fact, that his death caused no cessation of business in any of the corporations in which he was financially



THE NEWBERRY RESIDENCE, (GROSSE POINTE), DETROIT.

interested. He was a large investor in real estate during the latter years of his life, especially in centrally located business property in the city of his home, and wherever his money was so placed it has proved of metropolitan benefit, as he erected some of the finest business blocks in the city, thus adding greatly to its commercial facilities and its attractiveness.

Upon reaching his majority John S. Newberry attached himself to the Whig party, and continued to vote that ticket until the birth of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance to this newer and stronger candidate for public favor and support. He was the first person to be appointed by President Lincoln as provost-marshal for Michigan, and served in that capacity through 1862-3, with the rank of captain of cavalry. During this interval he had charge of the drafts for military service, personally attending to the forwarding of the drafted men and the substitutes to the field. Mr. Newberry was elected to congress in 1879, from the first congressional district of Michigan, and served one term, within which he accomplished much good for the commercial interests of the country as a member of the committee on commerce. He also served on other important committees, to the labors of which he devoted himself with earnestness and ability.

Realizing that his personal business was suffering during his absence in Washington, he positively declined a renomination, and until the hour of his death devoted his great energies toward the development of his vast business enterprises. In early life Mr. Newberry was a member of the Congregational church, but on locating in Detroit he united himself with the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church, upon whose services he was a regular attendant, and to whose support he contributed with marked liberality. He has had few equals in Detroit in the matter of liberality to charity, and his crowning act in this direction came after his death, when it was found that he had bequeathed over half a million dollars (\$650,000) to charitable institutions. Within the last years of his life, in company with his business associate, Hon. James McMillan, he founded Grace Homœopathic Hospital, to the establishment of which he contributed over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.



NEWBERRY MEMORIAL CHAPEL DETROIT.


His interest in his *alma mater*, the University of Michigan, was an abiding and earnest one, and a perpetual monument to this and to his memory is Newberry Hall, a magnificent modern structure erected at Ann Arbor by Mrs. Newberry for the use of the Students' Christian Association and as a memorial to him. A second consistent memorial erected in honor of Mr. Newberry is the Newberry Memorial Chapel, which was built by Mrs. Newberry in 1887, at a cost of about seventy thousand dollars, and presented to the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian church of Detroit. This unique edifice, which is depicted in this connection, is located at the corner of Larned and Rivard streets and is utilized for prayer-meetings and other church purposes.

In the year 1855 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Newberry to Miss Harriet N. Robinson, of Buffalo, New York, and her death occurred early in the following year. She left one son, Harry R. Newberry. In 1859 our subject was again married, being then united to Miss Helen P. Handy, daughter of Truman P. Handy, one of the pioneers and most influential citizens of Cleveland, Ohio. They became the parents of two sons and one daughter, namely: Truman H., John S. and Helen H.

In the death of John S. Newberry Detroit lost a citizen whose place can with difficulty be filled. He was a man of great industry, strict habits and methods, and of the utmost honor and integrity in all the relations of life. He was of exceptionally social disposition and made friends wherever he went. His home was always open, and welcome was there extended to whomsoever might come. His heart was kind, his sympathies broad and his manners genial. When he was summoned into eternal rest, after a pure, true and noble life, the feeling of the entire community was one of personal bereavement, in that a good man and most valuable citizen had passed from the scene of his earthly endeavors, though to gain that reward which was so richly merited at the close of a well spent life.

# DELOS A. BLODGETT,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.



CONSPICUOUSLY identified with the development of one of the greatest of the material industries of the state of Michigan, a man whose influence has been felt in the pulsations of the gigantic financial and commercial heart of the commonwealth, and one whose success has been of marked order and attained through those legitimate channels where general progress and prosperity are conserved and personal honor unequivocally implied, there is manifest consistency in according in this compilation a review of the career of Delos A. Blodgett, lumberman and capitalist.

Born in Otsego county, New York, on the 3d of March, 1825, the subject of this sketch was the son of Abiel D. Blodgett, a descendant of an old and influential New England family of that name founded in this country by Thomas Blodgett, who came from England in 1638 and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Abiel D. Blodgett was a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire, whence, as a young man, he emigrated to the Empire state, where he married and where for many years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1829 he removed with his family to Erie county, that state, where he remained until 1846, when he followed the star of empire in its westward course, taking up his abode in Harvard, McHenry county, Illinois, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring in 1861, at which time he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Richmond, was a native of Massachusetts, and her death occurred at Harvard, in 1867, at the age of sixty-nine years. They became the parents of two sons and three daughters, the immediate subject of this review being the second in order of birth.

Delos A. Blodgett was four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Erie county, New York, and there was secured his elementary educational discipline. He attended the district school and subsequently the select school maintained in the vicinity of his home, while as a youth he contributed his quota toward carrying on the work of the farm. When he was twenty years of age he persuaded his father, who was preparing to remove to Illinois, to allow him to take a trip with a friend through the south, and thus, within a year, he visited the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, after which he rejoined the family, who were now established in their new home in Illinois, where he arrived in the fall of 1847. The following winter he went to Geneva, Wisconsin, for the purpose of taking a course of study in a select school, and in the early spring he made his way into the great pineries of the upper peninsula of Michigan, obtaining work in a sawmill located near the site of the present thriving village of Gladstone, on Little Bay de Noquet. Here he remained about five months, within which time he came to a realization of the fact that the life of the lumberman was most suited to his tastes. In the fall of that year he went to Chicago, and there gained information as to the eligibility of Muskegon, Michigan, as a place for successful operations in the line of industry which he had determined to follow. Accordingly, in October, 1848, we find the young man at work in the camp of Henry Knickerbocker, then a prominent logger on the Muskegon river. The following summer Mr. Blodgett was employed by Mr. Knickerbocker in the village of Muskegon, and in the fall took charge of that gentleman's lumber camps, in the capacity of foreman, remaining in his employ until July 4, 1850.

Previous to this Mr. Blodgett had formed the acquaintance of Mr. T. D. Stimson, who subsequently became one of Michigan's most prominent lumbermen, and they associated themselves with

three others, —all having been loggers on the Muskegon river,—and in the month of July made a journey up the river to a point where the city of Big Rapids now stands. Their object was to determine upon a logging site where Messrs. Blodgett and Stimson might successfully inaugurate operations upon their own account. The party returned dissatisfied with the result of their expedition, but our subject and his prospective partner were not to be discouraged, and they immediately started back up the river, having been fortunate in securing the services of a trapper, named John Parish, by whose aid they succeeded in locating an eligible logging site in what is now Clare county. This location was on a branch of the Muskegon river, and this branch has ever since been known as the "Doc. and Tom," creek, having been so christened in honor of our subject and his partner. Here they established themselves, their articles of association being entirely verbal and their purse common property, and the following winter they got out about six hundred thousand feet of logs. The second season Mr. Blodgett conducted operations on the Hersey branch and on the main river, in Osceola county, and the third in Mecosta county, Mr. Stimson in the meanwhile looking after their camps at other locations along the river. The partnership between the two was dissolved in 1854. Prior to this, in 1851, Mr. Blodgett commenced clearing land in Osceola county, having in that year put in the first crop (potatoes) and made the first actual settlement in that county. This original clearing is a part of the land on which the village of Hersey now stands. This town, which is the county seat, was founded by Mr. Blodgett, in 1869. Here he eventually developed a fine farm of six hundred acres, upon which for many years stood his residence, the same having finally been destroyed by fire. He still owns this farm, in addition to several others in Clare, Missaukee and Wexford counties. On these farms he has devoted especial attention to the raising of draft horses, the Norman Percheron predominating. Making his headquarters at his farm in Osceola county, Mr. Blodgett actively continued his logging operations, taking up new lands from time to time, as his means increased, and thus gradually extending his operations until they became of magnificent scope. He has ever since continued his identification with this line of enterprise, through which he laid the foundation of his pronounced business success.

Mr. Blodgett first became concerned in the manufacturing of lumber in the year 1858, when he erected a sawmill, as well as a gristmill, at Hersey. These were to supply the local demand created by the development of that region.

In 1871 Mr. Blodgett associated himself with the late Thomas Byrne, of Grand Rapids, in the organization of the firm of Blodgett & Byrne, for the purpose of engaging in the purchase of pine lands, in logging and in the manufacture of lumber,—this business being entirely unconnected with our subject's personal operations. The firm at once purchased a large tract of pine land in Muskegon county, and they proceeded to manufacture the timber. For this purpose they built large saw, shingle and planing mills, the site of which became the village of Hölton. Concurrent with this enterprise the firm were also operating extensively on the Muskegon river and its tributaries. Their logs were manufactured by contract with the owners of various sawmills at Muskegon, until 1880, when the firm purchased the mill property of Watson & Hull, situated on Muskegon lake, in the city of Muskegon. The mill had at that time a capacity for the production of one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day, and this was subsequently increased to a capacity of one hundred and ninety thousand feet, through the agency of new and improved machinery. In 1878 Mr. Blodgett purchased a half interest in the mill of George J. Tillotston, at Lakeside, on Muskegon lake, and thereupon the firm of Tillotston & Blodgett was organized, continuing for a period of six years, during which time they manufactured lumber for Mr. Blodgett. At the expiration of the period mentioned Mr. Tillotston's interests were purchased, and a new mill erected, the same having been considered one of the best equipped of the many gigantic sawmills of the state. Mr. Byrne having died in 1882, the active management of the business of Blodgett & Byrne and also of the personal business of Mr. Blodgett at Muskegon has been for a number of years entrusted to his son, John W. Blodgett. In these mills and in various other capacities in connection with Mr. Blodgett's business interests are employed an average of six hundred men.

Soon after the platting of the village of Hersey Mr. Blodgett sold a part interest therein to James Kennedy, who was one of the earliest settlers and the first to open a store at that place. On the building of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad Messrs. Blodgett and Kennedy conceived the idea of founding the town of Evart, Osceola county, and with characteristic energy brought the project to consummation, the place having been duly platted and finally incorporated as a village, in 1871. About the same time they founded the town of Baldwin, which is now the county seat of Lake county. In 1881 Mr. Blodgett purchased a residence property in the city of Grand Rapids, whither he removed within the same year from his farm in Osceola county. The interests of Blodgett & Byrne and of Mr. Blodgett individually are very extensive in the matter of holdings in Michigan pine lands, and

in addition to this our subject is the owner of about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of pine lands in the state of Mississippi. In 1871 Mr. Blodgett was one of the incorporators of the Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, of which he has ever since been a director. In February, 1882, he became a stockholder and director in the Fourth National Bank of Grand Rapids, of which he was elected vice-president in 1888 and president in 1893. In December, 1883, he founded a private bank at Cadillac, under the title of D. A. Blodgett & Company; and in 1885 he was one of the incorporators of the Kent County Savings Bank, of Grand Rapids, in which he has ever since been a director. He is also a stockholder in the Lumberman's National Bank and the Muskegon Savings Bank, both of Muskegon, and has been a stockholder in the Preston National Bank, of Detroit, from the time of its organization. He was one of the incorporators of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, which was organized in 1882, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and is a member of its directorate; he has also been a stockholder and director in the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, since its organization, in 1884; and is vice-president and acting president of the Leaf River Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, which owns large tracts of pine land in Mississippi. He is also the owner of considerable real estate in Grand Rapids. The Blodgett Block, located at the corner of Ottawa and Louis streets, is one of the finest business buildings in the state, having been completed in 1889, at a cost of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. He is also the owner of another extensive business block, which is located on South Ionia street.

Mr. Blodgett is a stockholder in the Valley City Street and Cable Railway Company, while his other capitalistic interests are of wide and varied order. He owns in the city of Chicago realty valued at fully half a million dollars. Mr. Blodgett has ever maintained an active interest in the great basic industry of agriculture, and through his efforts was effected the organization of the Osceola County Agricultural Society, in 1875. He was also one of those most prominently concerned in the organization of the West Michigan Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in 1880, and was a member of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society for a period of four years.

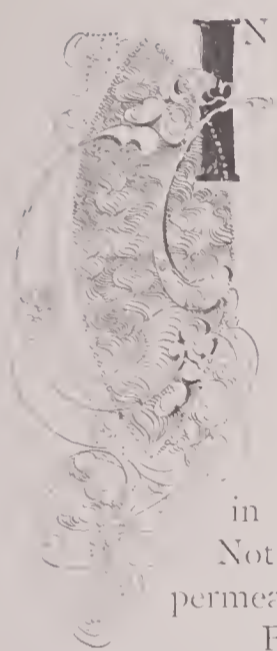
In politics Mr. Blodgett has always been a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, for whose first presidential candidate his first vote was cast. He was a delegate from the ninth congressional district to the national Republican convention held at Chicago in 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for president. In 1888 he was elected chairman of the fifth-district congressional committee, and it was largely due to his executive ability and effective generalship that the Republican party was successful in electing a congressman from this district, the result showing a Republican plurality of nearly three thousand votes in a district which only two years before had elected a Democratic candidate. In 1892 he was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention, held at Minneapolis in June of that year. In religious views Mr. Blodgett is liberal, and there is nothing apologetic in his attitude in this regard. He has a reverence for spiritual realities and not for mere traditional tenets, having a clear apprehension of the fundamental truth and the altruistic element in human life,—being practically an agnostic of the Huxley school.

On the 9th of September, 1859, Mr. Blodgett was married to Miss Jennie S. Wood, daughter of John Wood, who was a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Blodgett became the parents of two children,—John W., now one of the representative business men of Michigan, and Susan R., wife of Edward Lowe, of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Blodgett died in 1890, and in 1893 was consummated the second marriage of our subject, who was then united to Miss Daisy A. Peck, of Atlanta, Georgia. To this union two children were born,—Helen, born July 6, 1895, and Delos A., Jr., born November 13, 1896. Prior to his second marriage Mr. Blodgett made a legal division of his property, giving one-third to his son, John W., one-third to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lowe, and retaining to himself the remaining third interest in the magnificent estate which he had accumulated in the years of his business career.

One who has known the subject of this sketch long and well has written concerning him as follows: "He is ever ready to aid what he believes will elevate mankind, and in his investments of his wealth he carries into his constructions a strength, a solidity and permanence, and with them an adornment in material and form, that make him in this department, as in others, one of the foremost men of the state, and a public benefactor as to example and influence as well as to results. In this he but works out his own mind—he does it to please himself rather than to please others. A good husband and father; an earnest, energetic, enterprising citizen; a liberal man in matters of conscience, belief and thought, as well as in purse and efforts, he is a notable product of the genius of our government and the age, an example of the honorable success and usefulness in life which encourages the youth and dignifies the manhood of the state in which he lives."

## LEMUEL CONANT GROSVENOR, M. D.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



IN a comparison of the relative values to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none is more important than the medical profession. From the cradle to the grave human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician, not alone on account of the effect his ministrations may have upon the physical system, but also by reason of the influence he may exert upon man's mental and moral nature. In a review of the life of Dr. Grosvenor one of the most noticeable features is his use of this power. Even as a strong mind dwells in a strong body, so is it no less true that a mind filled with bright, cheery, pure thoughts reacts upon the physical system. Realizing deeply this truth, the Doctor has labored earnestly and successfully for the benefit of the young, that the "temple of the soul" may be a holy shrine; and his deep and abiding interest in young men and women has been manifest in a helpfulness that has borne rich fruit. Not the hope of pecuniary reward but the noble purpose of making the world better has permeated his entire professional career.

From sterling ancestors has the Doctor descended,—from earnest, upright, sturdy men; from women of piety and grace of character. His father, Deacon Silas S. Grosvenor, was a leading business man of Paxton, Massachusetts, and came of a family that has furnished to this country men prominent in its history. The Conants, his maternal ancestors, were no less important factors in American annals, on account of their prominence in the ministry and their work in anti-slavery fields. Mrs. Mary A. Grosvenor, mother of our subject, was a daughter of the Rev. Gaius Conant, who was for twenty-five years pastor of the Paxton Congregational church. She trained her children to habits of morality and virtue, and it was her special desire that her eldest son, Lemuel, should follow in the steps of his eminent grandfather, between whom and the boy there existed the most intimate and close relations and a strong attachment that was mutually shared; but the boy's tastes led him to other fields of labor, and from an early age it was his earnest and cherished desire to enter the medical profession. Partly from his ancestors and partly as the result of wise training in his youth, he received physical development that brought him a rugged constitution, which has carried him through the arduous duties of his later life, while a strength of character derived from his home discipline and from his own honorable instincts has brought him into positions of influence and trust.

In early boyhood the Doctor attended Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts, which was the place of his nativity, his birth having there occurred on the 22d of March, 1833. Most of his boyhood life was spent in Paxton, Massachusetts. In 1846, at the age of thirteen years, he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Worcester, where he attended the high school for four years. There he took an active part in the work of the literary society and entered upon his career as a public



CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC COLLEGE.



L. L. Emerson



speaker. From that time his words have been gladly received in parlor or lecture-room in discussion of various questions of interest, and the oratorical power of the schoolboy has grown with the man, until to-day he is considered one of the ablest speakers of Chicago. It was while still in the high school that he also gave considerable attention to the study of music, and since that time the "divine harmony of sound" has been one of his chief delights and means of rest and recreation. When the Doctor was seventeen years of age he entered upon a new epoch in his life's history, and great was the change which occurred. From the center of learning in America—Massachusetts—he was transferred to the western frontier, his parents removing to Sauk county, Wisconsin, and there he imbibed deeply of that spirit of liberty, of commendable independence and self-reliance which rounded out his character. The winter after his arrival he taught the first winter school ever held in West Point, Columbia county, Wisconsin, "boarding 'round" at the homes of his pupils and receiving at the end of the season sixty dollars in gold as the tangible reward of his pedagogic labors. Not content with his own education, he obtained his father's consent, and with his pack on his back started on foot for Milwaukee, a distance of one hundred miles, whence he made his way to his old home in Worcester, Massachusetts. There he again entered the high school, to perfect himself in higher mathematics



THE CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

and surveying, supporting himself by manual labor for a time and afterward by teaching evening classes. In the winter of 1851 he resumed teaching, which vocation he continued to follow with marked success for a period of ten years, being first employed in a district school at Scituate, and afterward in a select school at Rutland and the Union high school at Scituate Harbor. He was then offered the principalship of the South Hingham grammar school and two years later was appointed head master of the old Mather school, in Dorchester, now the sixteenth ward in Boston, this institution being one of historic character, having been established in 1639 and being the oldest free school in America. For seven years he served in that capacity, and it was a period of development to the young man. There he often heard the famous orators of the day, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett and Wendell Phillips, and had many rare opportunities for culture and improvement. His ability as an educator was widely recognized, but nevertheless, while in Boston, his resolution to enter the medical profession became firmly fixed.

Dr. Grosvenor was a member of the American Institute of Instruction and was for three years secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association. He returned to the west to take up medical study, declining a chair in the Brooklyn Polytechnic School, and in the spring of 1864 was graduated at the Cleveland Medical College. At the age of thirty-one he entered upon private practice, and for three years was located in Peoria, Illinois. This state has been the field of his labors ever since, and rapidly did he make his way to the front rank of the medical fraternity within its borders. His next place of residence was Galesburg, where he built up a fine practice, but the metropolis of the west attracted him, and in 1870 he established an office in Chicago.

As soon as he was fairly embarked on the professional sea Dr. Grosvenor returned to the east and was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. Prouty, of Dorchester, daughter of Lorenzo Prouty and granddaughter of David A. Prouty, the inventor of the first iron plow. Her maternal grandfather was John Mears, Sr., the inventor of the center-draft plow, which was awarded the first premium at the world's fair in London, England. All her immediate ancestors were noted inventors and members of the old Boston firm of Prouty & Mears. Mrs. Grosvenor died in 1874, leaving three children,—Lorenzo N., Wallace F. and Ellen Elfeda. The elder son was born in Galesburg, in 1868, and acquired his literary education in the public schools of Chicago and the excellent college at Oberlin, Ohio. He then pursued a course of study in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889, taking a post-graduate course in 1892. He is now engaged in practice at Edgewater, one of Chicago's beautiful suburbs, and in his chosen work bids fair to attain an equal prominence with his father. The younger son was born in Galesburg, January

4, 1870, graduated at Oberlin College in 1892, and he, too, has entered the medical field, after a year of foreign study and travel.

In 1877 the Doctor wedded Miss Naomi Josephine Bassett, of Taunton, Massachusetts, a highly educated young lady, with unusual literary tastes and talents and charming accomplishments. She had taught school for several years, and this experience, combined with her natural fondness for children, well fitted her for the care of the two motherless little boys, who have in their maturer years rendered to her the loyal love they would have given to their own mother, so faithfully did she perform her task. Four children have been born of the second marriage, but Inez died at the age of two years and Gertrude at the age of three. David Bassett and Lucy Ella are still with their parents and give life and light to the pleasant home, which is a center of culture, refinement and Christian grace.

Since locating in Chicago the Doctor has enjoyed a large and remunerative general practice, and as an obstetrician he has no superior. He has given this line his special attention, and his services in alleviating the discomforts of infant life and reducing the drudgery of motherhood should class him among the benefactors of the race and bring him a lasting renown.

When the new building for the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College was completed a special chair of sanitary science was created for Dr. Grosvenor, this being the first full professorship in that department created by any college. For several years he has been on the executive board of the college, and for twenty-five years a member of the Chicago Academy of Physicians and Surgeons, having served three terms as president. He was for two years president of the American Paedological Society and for many years has been an honored member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in which he is now a senior.

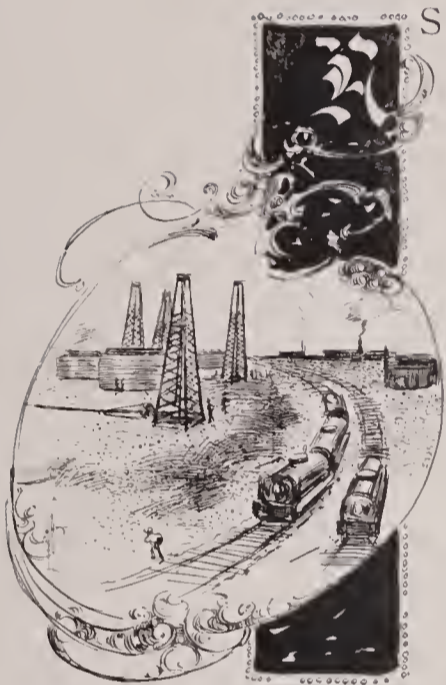
During the great Chicago fire of 1871 Dr. Grosvenor performed for the city a work that should never be forgotten. He was the only physician on the entire North Side whose house was not destroyed by the flames. With a labor that knew no tiring, and a patience and sympathy that never faltered, he worked for the destitute and homeless, finding his patients in improvised shelters,—in tents, school-houses, police stations, churches or wherever refuge could be secured. The streets, blocked with débris, were impassable save to pedestrians, so he walked all over the neighborhood, administering with other remedies grateful doses of cheerfulness, in the form of encouraging, hopeful words, which in many a case proved the best tonic possible to be offered.

We have before made incidental reference to the Doctor's work among young people, and it may be said that he himself has a perpetual youth, which gives him a peculiar hold upon this class of society. He enjoys nothing more than his class lectures, for thereby he reaches young men. In the general lecture field he is much in demand, and among the lectures which have given him a wide reputation may be mentioned those bearing the following titles: Character, Our Boys, Value of a Purpose, Stimulants and Narcotics, Brains, Our Girls, How to be Beautiful, Roses Without Cosmetics, and The Talent of Putting Things. He holds a membership in the Lincoln Park Congregational church and was for several years president of its board of trustees. He is also a charter member of the Chicago Congregational club.

In political sentiment the Doctor is a Republican. In the rush and hurry of business life the higher and holier duties are often neglected, but with Dr. Grosvenor this has never been the case. Kindliness and benevolence beam from his eye, and sympathy and charity are shown forth in his bearing. Honored alike by young and old, rich and poor, humble and great, he is a man well worthy of representation in this compilation.

# ROBERT LLEWELLYN HENRY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



Sthe well rounded character is the result of varied interests, the development of a life in which labor and leisure, study and pastime, all have their part, so has that city the greater stability and influence that extends its interests forth along many lines, bringing it in touch with the various elements which go to make up human existence. It becomes a greater factor in the national welfare when social and philanthropic movements, religious and political efforts, combine with the great world of business. It is then cosmopolitan in character and unlimited in its far reaching powers. In Chicago's development along several of these lines Mr. Henry has been a conspicuous factor. He is especially prominent in business, and in the social life of the city occupies an eminent place. His magnificent home on Grand boulevard, one of the famous modern homes of America, is the center of a brilliant society circle; and its cordial hospitality, dominated by the gracious presence of his esteemed wife, makes it one of the favored resorts with his many friends. The public feels an interest in the life of every man who has achieved distinction along any line, and the success which Mr. Henry has won in business gives him

high standing in his adopted city.

A native of Kentucky, he was born in Frankfort, February 22, 1844, and is connected with one of the old and honored families of America. Among his ancestors was the famous Patrick Henry, whose resolutions against the stamp act of the government of George III sounded the keynote of the struggle for independence, and who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The founders of the Henry family in America came from Aberdeen, Scotland, whence, about the year 1740, emigrated Robert Henry, a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated at Princeton college, New Jersey, in 1757, and located in Charlotte county, Virginia. Two of his sons, Daniel and William, fought side by side in the struggle that happily ended in the establishment of this republic, the latter holding the rank of general. He was only seven years of age when his father died. After the war was over he went to Kentucky, where he was engaged in fighting the Indians, in connection with Daniel Boone, General William Henry Harrison and their compatriots. General Henry married Elizabeth Julia Flournoy, daughter of a Swiss Huguenot whose ancestors had been compelled to leave their native land by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The second son of General William Henry was the grandfather of our subject.

The parents of Robert L. were Captain George W. and Sarah C. (Macey) Henry. His father was the owner of a line of steamers, among which were the well known boats, Fashion, Blue Wing and Sea Gull, running from Louisville to New Orleans during the early '40s. He accumulated considerable property, but died at the early age of thirty years, during the cholera epidemic of 1849; his wife survived until 1890. An uncle of the former was the Hon. Gustavus Henry, of Clarksville, Tennessee, who was the opponent of Andrew Johnson in the race for governor of that state in 1856. He was known as the "silver-tongued orator of Tennessee." During the existence of the southern confederacy he was one of the senators in Richmond, and was a personal friend of President Davis, who greatly relied on his judgment. He labored diligently in the interests of the Confederacy and made several speeches, which won him fame, in the interests of the south. Other members of the family who have become prominent in business or public life are Dr. John F. Henry, of Burlington,

Iowa, an uncle of our subject, and Major Matthew W. Henry, who won a high reputation as a civil engineer and succeeded in building lock No. 4 in Green river.

Mr. Henry, whose name introduces this review, acquired his education in Frankfort and Versailles, Kentucky, and when seventeen years of age manifested his patriotism and his loyalty to the Union cause by joining the "boys in blue" of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, in which he served in the department of Kentucky and Tennessee. He took part in the battles of Perryville and Lawrenceburg and in the movements around Richmond, Kentucky, which resulted in the Confederates being driven from the state and in the failure of their attempt to make Kentucky a distinctively southern state. He was actively engaged in the expedition against the guerrilla general, John H. Morgan, and in the desperate fight with Morgan's band on Marrowbone creek his horse was killed under him. Securing another horse, he joined the regiment the next day in its pursuit of Morgan on his great raid through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, in which the two commands covered the phenomenal distance of fifteen hundred miles in seventeen days. At the end of this time, near Buffington's Island, Ohio, the three thousand Confederates were captured, only eighty-five of their entire force succeeding in making their escape. Entering the Union army as a private soldier, Mr. Henry rose to the rank of sergeant-major, and during his last year of service was appointed military storekeeper with the rank of lieutenant.



RESIDENCE OF R. L. HENRY GRAND BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

When the war was ended Mr. Henry entered upon his business career, and his success has been constant and assured, for it has come as the result of untiring energy, keen foresight, careful investments and sound judgment. For a year he was bookkeeper in a dry-goods house in St. Louis, and next accepted a similar position for a lumber firm. This was the beginning of his connection with the lumber trade, a connection that has since continued, with profit to himself and advancement of the industry; for the development of a paying business is ever a benefit to the locality wherein it is situated. Embarking in business on his own account, he was for five years a member of the firm of Thompson, Henry & Com-

pany, and in 1873 he came to Chicago, where he organized the firm of Henry, Barker & Company, which continued to do business for eight years. The year 1882 saw the establishment of the firm of Henry Brothers & Leidigh, our subject being the principal partner; but after a year he withdrew. Previously he had organized the Duluth Lumber Company and built the largest mill then existing in the northwest, carrying on the manufacture of lumber at that place for three years. Since 1886 the lumber business in Chicago has been carried on under the firm name of R. L. Henry & Company. During the year 1885 he was vice-president of the S. K. Martin Lumber Company, of Chicago. He had been a partner of Mr. Martin at Duluth, but, owing to the general depression of business, their enterprise was not successful and the partnership was dissolved. In settling up their business affairs differences occurred between them, but their mutual respect was by no means impaired by these disputes; and when, about ten years ago, Mr. Martin found it advisable, owing to failing health, to make a trip to Europe, he placed the control of his affairs in Mr. Henry's hands, saying to a mutual friend that Mr. Henry was "smart and sharp, but thoroughly honest," and that he trusted him implicitly. In addition to his extensive interests in connection with the firm of R. L. Henry & Company, Mr. Henry is a large owner of southern pine-timber lands, real estate in Chicago, and is a stockholder in quite a number of corporations, in which he is a director and in other ways takes an active interest.

The efforts of Mr. Henry have by no means been confined to one line of endeavor. He is a man of broad capabilities, resourceful and quick to grasp a situation and utilize opportunities, while his indomitable energy and perseverance enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His name is regarded almost as a sure guaranty against failure. Since the organization of the Keystone Palace Horse Car Company, in 1890, Mr. Henry has been its president.

He was also one of the organizers of the Globe National Bank, of which he is a director. When the World's Fair Steamship Company was organized, for the purpose of providing transportation facilities from the Lake Front Park to the fair-grounds at Jackson Park by means of a fleet of passenger steamers, Mr. Henry was elected treasurer of the company, which was known as the Henry Syndicate, and obtained from the directory of the World's Fair a concession granting them exclusive privilege of landing passengers at the pier in front of the grounds. He is also a stockholder in the Globe Machine Company, of South Evanston, which is extensively engaged in the manufacture of machinery used in the lumber mills.

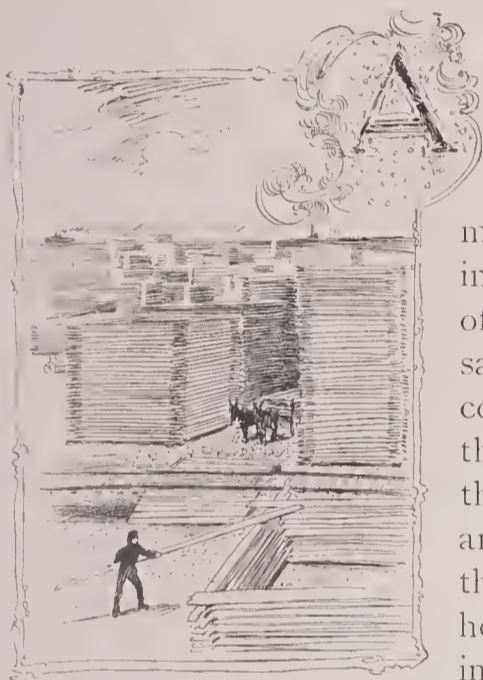
In 1894 he became interested in the oil production from the oil fields of eastern Ohio and West Virginia. Joining his brother, George W. Henry, he formed the Henry Oil Company and is now its vice-president. The capital stock of the company was at first five hundred thousand dollars. From the beginning success attended the new enterprise, which paid four per cent. per month on the capital almost from its inception, besides greatly extending the investments. The company bids fair to continue its initial success indefinitely. In 1896 he organized the Sterling Oil Company, operating in the Indiana oil fields, and is its president. Mr. Henry's commercial standing is irreproachable, and the opinion of his old-time partner, Mr. Martin, is the opinion of all who have dealings with him.

Mr. Henry is a gentleman of social, genial nature, and is a valued member of the Union League and Iroquois Clubs. He was also a member of the Sunset Club, which is now disbanded.

On the 6th of September, 1871, Mr. Henry married Miss Rosa Sharp, daughter of Colonel Fidelio C. Sharp, of St. Louis. Her father was a brilliant lawyer and the senior member of the law firm of Sharp & Broadhead. Mrs. Henry died in 1877, leaving a son, named Fidelio Sharp Henry, who became a student at Yale College and graduated in the class of 1894. In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Henry and Miss Ada C. Badger. They have three sons and one daughter,—Robert Llewellyn, Huntington B., Winston Patrick and Camille. Mrs. Henry is a daughter of A. C. Badger, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and was born in Louisville, Kentucky. Her father was a successful banker both of Louisville and Chicago, and still makes his home in the latter city. He married Elvira C. Sheridan, of South Carolina, and went to Louisville, and thence with his family to Chicago thirty-six years ago. Mrs. Henry possesses a most benevolent and helpful spirit and has been a liberal contributor to many charities. She is one of the leading members of the First Church of Christ (Scientist), a most firm believer in Christian science, and a faithful follower of her pastor, Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy. Previous to 1885 she was an Episcopalian. She is a director of the Old People's Home, and is one of the patronesses of the annual charity ball and events of a similar character having for their object some benevolent purpose. She was one of the prime movers of the Southern Monument Association, established by General John C. Underwood for the purpose of erecting in Chicago a monument to the Confederate dead. She was called upon to introduce all the southern generals on public occasions. Mrs. Henry is a lady of rare beauty, of dignified presence, and noted for her rare social qualities. The beautiful Henry home on Grand boulevard is characterized by its princely hospitality, which partakes of the old-fashioned southern quality, and it is the scene of many brilliant social gatherings.

# EDWARD HINES,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



STUDY of the lumber trade of Chicago will show that almost the entire number of its most prominent and most successful representatives are men who have reached at least the prime of life, and whose prosperity is the merited reward of years of earnest labor; but there is in the western metropolis an eminent exception to the general rule,—a man who is to-day in his early thirties and yet stands in the front rank among the leaders of the trade,—their peer in energy, in ability, in management, and in all save years,—and this man is Edward Hines. The results he has attained could be accomplished in only one way,—through more persistent effort than has been put forth by others, with greater perseverance and industry, through more careful management and more unfaltering zeal. He has arisen from humble surroundings and limited circumstances, and without the assistance of influential friends or the advantages that wealth can bring he has worked his way steadily, rapidly upward, until he is to-day a power in the commercial and industrial life of the great city of Chicago and in

the lumber trade of the entire Union. There are many other self-made men deserving of great credit, but the peculiar interest attaching to Mr. Hines' career comes through his comparative youthfulness and the wonderful prosperity that has attended the undertaking of which he is the head and which was established in a period of wide-spread financial depression.

Edward Hines is a native of the state of New York, having been born in the city of Buffalo, on the 31st of July, 1863, being the only son and the eldest of the seven children of Peter and Rose (McGarry) Hines, both of whom are natives of Ireland. Bidding adieu to the Emerald Isle, they crossed the Atlantic to America, taking up their abode in Buffalo, New York, where they remained until 1865, when they removed to Chicago, which has ever since been their home. Thus our subject became a resident of the Garden City when he was only two years of age, and here he has risen to a position of unmistakable prominence in connection with the industrial life of the city. He attended the public schools of Chicago until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he started forth to make his own way in the world. The position which he secured was a humble one. He became "tally boy" for the lumber firm of Fish & Brother, at a salary of four dollars per week. After a few months, however, he entered the employ of the extensive lumber firm of S. K. Martin & Company, with whom he remained fourteen years.

In the quarter of a century preceding this period there had been a vast development of the lumber trade in the northwest. At first the Chicago trade was mainly of local order, but there were extensive forests standing ready to be transformed into a marketable commodity, and soon the trade began to assume large scope, the first railroads and the canal being utilized in shipping immense quantities of lumber, while the wholesale phase of the business began to give evidence of pronounced expansion. The local sale also became one of great magnitude, owing to the rapid increase in the population of Chicago. Only pine lumber was at first handled, but after a time hard-wood lumber was placed on the market. Then the great planing mill became almost a thing of life, and as mechanical devices of improved order multiplied its efforts it became stronger, until nearly all the great yards not only operated one, but kept in stock enormous quantities of its products. So com-



*Edward King*



plicated had now become the operations of a great lumber firm that the yards and surroundings represented a complete microcosm of industry and an excellent illustration of what the genius of man can produce. It was into this extensive industry that Mr. Hines was initiated at the beginning of his business career. He entered the service of S. K. Martin & Company in the capacity of office boy, but so faithful was he to his duties and so thoroughly did he master the details of the business that was entrusted to his care that he was rapidly and consecutively advanced, until he became book-keeper and general office man. Later he represented the concern's outside interests, having been one of its traveling agents for a period of four years. His conscientious service, his marked ability and the zeal and energy which he displayed in the discharge of his duties won him the favor of his employers, and his rise from the humble position of office boy through all the various grades of work enabled him to study and master the business in every specific detail. He carefully saved his earnings in the fourteen years during which he was connected with the concern of S. K. Martin & Company, and at the end of that period had accumulated a fair sum of money.

In 1884, when the S. K. Martin Lumber Company was incorporated, so great was the confidence reposed in Mr. Hines that he was made a partner in the business, being elected secretary and treasurer of the company. He officiated in this responsible dual position until April 15, 1892, when he retired from the company and forthwith organized the Edward Hines Lumber Company, which was duly incorporated, with the following officers: Edward Hines, president and treasurer; L. L. Barth, vice-president, and C. F. Wiehe, secretary. Thoroughly conversant with the business, his familiarity with all its requirements, both for its safe conduct and its further advancement, made Mr. Hines an unrivaled manager. The company at once entered upon a prosperous career, and it has already built up an extensive trade and secured an excellent reputation. Its extensive yards, offices, sheds and mills are located at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Lincoln street. The organization of the company was due solely to the energy and enterprise of Edward Hines, the youngest lumberman in Chicago to occupy so responsible a position. He is not only president and treasurer, but is the general manager,—the power which sets all the remainder of the great concern into concerted and intelligent action. He has shown a remarkable aptitude for the business, is keen and alert to take advantage of opportunities and is broad and bright enough to handle a gigantic business with branches all over the western country. The company ships large quantities of shingles, lath, pickets, etc., making a specialty of the highest grades of lumber and shingles.

Some idea of the success that has attended the Edward Hines Lumber Company may be gained from the fact that its sales during the year 1895 reached the enormous quantity of 150,193,307 feet of lumber, lath and shingles,—the largest amount handled by any Chicago concern within one year. This was not only the largest business done during that year, but exceeds any record of the annual sales of any concern in all the history of the lumber business in Chicago, and is undoubtedly the largest ever done by one firm in one year in the world. This splendid and marvelous result was attained by a company of only four years' existence, and those years embracing a period of financial depression that extended throughout the Union. The Edward Hines Lumber Company has already outrivaled all of the oldest firms in the trade, and the dramatic point in its history was that of its absorption of the business of the S. K. Martin Lumber Company, in March, 1896, since which time the head of the latter concern has died, having been one of the oldest lumber dealers in the city. The record of this gigantic transfer is graphically given in the Chicago Times-Herald of March 8, 1896, and the following extracts from the same are certainly apropos in this connection:

S. K. Martin & Company, the second largest lumber concern in the city, has sold, for half a million dollars, its entire business to the Edward Hines Lumber Company, which does the largest lumber business in the city and country, if not in the world. The yards of the former concern, which is composed of S. K. Martin and his two sons, Elmer B. and W. B. Martin, are situated on both sides of Lincoln street from Blue Island avenue to the river, a distance of nearly a mile, while the latter firm is located on Robey street, south of Blue Island avenue. Both are near the western border of the great main lumber district. A stock of lumber estimated at 35,000,000 feet, a planing mill, two steam barges, 4,500 feet of dock and a lease for the extensive grounds now occupied by the Martin Company are included in the transfer.

This transfer forms an interesting chapter in the remarkable career of the president of the company which bears his name. Nineteen years ago Edward Hines, then fourteen years old, entered the employ of S. K. Martin, in the capacity of office boy. He was bright and energetic, and rose rapidly until he was made the secretary and treasurer of the company, a position which he held for several years, during which time the S. K. Martin Company rose to the position of the largest lumber concern in Chicago, a place which it held until four years ago. Then Mr. Hines came to the conclusion he could make more money by going into business for himself, so he resigned his position. L. L. Barth, who looked after the country trade of the Martin Company, and C. F. Wiehe, who was the credit man for the firm, did the same. These three, associated with Jesse Spalding, a wealthy lumberman, formed the Edward Hines Lumber Company, of which Edward Hines was elected president, L. L. Barth vice-president and C. F. Wiehe secretary and treasurer. A tract of ground right across the slip from their former employer was leased, and the new concern set out to look for trade. Most of the best employes

of the S. K. Martin Company, such as foremen, salesmen and the like, gave up their positions, to take similar ones with the new company.

S. K. Martin was disposed to resent what he considered a piece of business impertinence on the part of his former office boy and his associates. He determined to teach the young man a lesson. There was no personal animosity, but from the day the new firm started out, a commercial warfare, in which no quarter was given or expected, was waged between the two concerns. This keen but always honorable rivalry did no one any harm, and it afforded the principals in it a vast amount of satisfaction. Apparently it did a great deal more for the new concern. In less than three years the ex-office boy and his associates had reached first place in the country's list of lumber dealers.

In 1895 the sales of the firm aggregated 150,193,000 feet, including lath and shingles reduced to the equivalent of board measure. This was enough to fill 10,000 cars, which could make a train sixty-six miles and a quarter long. The value of this lumber was nearly \$2,500,000. The company has 3,000 feet of dock, which, in the shipping season, is crowded with vessels unloading their cargoes of green lumber, which is piled in stacks fifty feet in height to season. When it is dry it is taken to some portion of the mile of loading tracks and shipped to the retailer. Five hundred men are needed to handle the business.

For the last year the elder Martin has been in poor health, and, as he had made a vast fortune in the thirty years he has been in the lumber business, he determined to give up its care and the struggle for supremacy. Just to show his good will and admiration for business sagacity, he gave his former office boy the first opportunity to buy out the business. The offer was promptly accepted. A sum of money approximating one-third of the estimated value of the business was placed in escrow as an evidence of good faith while the negotiations were pending. All the details were arranged satisfactorily, and yesterday the deal was closed.

Mr. Hines is a man of broad intellectuality, is of genial and courteous address, and is deservedly popular in both business and social circles.

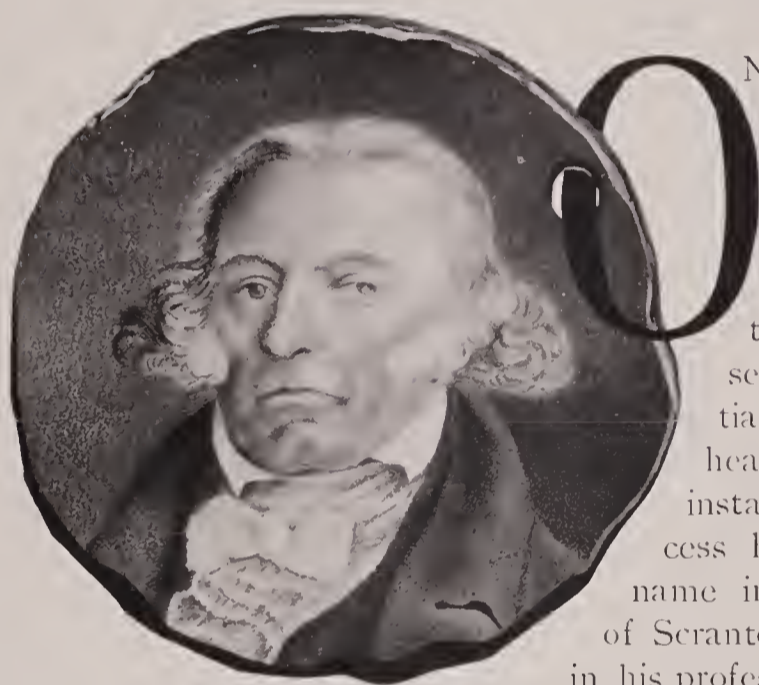




*Whitcomb, M. D.*

## BENJAMIN H. THROOP, M. D.,

SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.



COLONEL BENJAMIN THROOP, 1779.

NE of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then, again, the profession brings one of its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder phases of life,—those of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance it may be taken as certain that such measure of success has been not an accident but a logical result. He whose name initiates this review is a distinguished physician and surgeon of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and he has not only gained marked prestige in his profession, but is known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and as one who has ever ordered his life upon the highest principles of

honor and integrity, while a full share of temporal success has not been denied him.

Benjamin H. Throop was born at Oxford, Chenango county, New York, on the 9th of November, 1811, his parents having removed to this place from Connecticut within the initial year of the nineteenth century. His ancestry is traceable to the year 1668, and indicates a family of distinction, even at that early date. A legendary account, transmitted through many generations, affirms that Adrian Scrope, one of the regicide judges who condemned Charles I. fleeing from his native country, landed, with others, on our shores and, to conceal his identity and thereby escape the wrath of Charles II, changed his name to Throop. There were three Benjamin Throops, of three different generations, who were Congregational clergymen at various points in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Dr. Throop's grandfather, who also bore the patronymic of Benjamin, served through the war of the Revolution; he was major of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteers, and upon the recommendation of General Washington was brevetted colonel for gallant conduct. His commission, signed by John Jay, in 1779, at Philadelphia, is now in the possession of Dr. Throop. He was a pensioner until his death, which occurred in the year 1824. The father of our subject also served in the same regiment, as a fifer, being but fifteen years of age, and he likewise became a pensioner of an appreciative government. Dr. Throop's parents were both natives of New England, and, as already intimated, came of old and worthy Puritan stock. Benjamin was the youngest of a family of six sons. When he was twelve years of age his father died and he was left to the care of his mother, an estimable and pious woman, whose chief thought was for him, he being the only one of her children left at home to comfort her declining years. She died in 1842, at the age of seventy-three years.

The early years of Dr. Throop were beset by the trials of adversity, but he came successfully out of the ordeal, which seems to have only the better qualified him for the great battle of life. The Doctor secured his more purely literary education in the old Oxford Academy, and among his classmates were a number whose subsequent careers reflected the highest honor upon their *alma mater*, which still flourishes. Prominent among these were the Hon. Horatio Seymour and Hon. Ward Hunt,

who attained to national renown, with many others who became prominent in public or business affairs. When he had finished his academic training our subject turned his attention to the study of medicine, which he prosecuted in the office and under the preceptorage of the eminent Dr. Perez Packer, and also in the Fairfield Medical College,—then the only one in the state west of New York city,—where he graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1832, being then twenty-one years of age. Young as he was at that time, he took a quiet and sensible survey of the field, and having decided upon Honesdale, Pennsylvania,—then a little village emerging rapidly from one of the glens of the Dyberry and deriving a measure of importance from its position at the head of the Delaware and Hudson canal,—as a favorable place in which to give inception to his professional endeavors, he established himself there, in February, and entered upon the practice of medicine. The thorns in his pathway were an impoverished purse, youth and inexperience, while he also came into competition with several old and able physicians, long established in practice in Wayne county; but despite all militating circumstances he made his way, by degrees, to prominence as a physician and surgeon. His rise in public confidence and in professional status was most rapid, and extremely gratifying to the young man, who had the profound satisfaction of being held in high esteem by his neighboring professional colleagues. Yet he was not satisfied with his location, and accordingly, in 1835, he removed to Oswego, New York, where he remained about a year, after which he went to New York city and there continued to practice, with flattering success, until the fall of 1840, when he again visited Honesdale for a few weeks. Here he found prompt call for his professional services, and he concluded to accede to the demand. Being summoned in consultation to the valley of the Lackawanna, he found it a promising field from a professional point of view, as well as on the score of being so near the great city and in proximity to the mountains with their valuable deposits of coal. He determined to make this his future home, and on the 8th of October, 1840, removed thither, establishing himself at Providence, now a suburb of the city of Scranton. Providence at that early day was in marked contrast to what it has since become. There was but one man in the town who practiced medicine, and he was never licensed or graduated, was quite advanced in years and performed all the duties of doctor and nurse. A much needed impetus was given to the place a short time previous to Dr. Throop's arrival there by the purchase of Slocum Hollow by the late G. W. and Selden Scranton, Sanford Grant and others. The Doctor soon became intimately acquainted with these gentlemen, and allied to one of them by marriage with his wife's sister. Thenceforth he was connected with them, to a greater or less extent, in a social as well as a business way. In 1845 he was induced by the owners of the Iron Company to remove to Scranton, which even at that date was struggling for an existence and stood as an open field for enterprise. Dr. Throop was the first to take possession, with the consent of its owners, of land for a homestead, the same being yet in the forest, and to him belongs also the remarkable honor of being the first person to build a house in Scranton proper, outside of property owned by the Iron Company. His practice extended over a large territory, and was very exacting and laborious.

In 1853-4 Dr. Throop engaged largely in the purchase and sale of coal lands. The iron ore, in which earlier investors had thought to find a fortune, proved a failure in this locality, as did also the lime, and time demonstrated that all they had of value was coal, and this in great abundance. Operating on this knowledge the Doctor sold many valuable properties, and also assisted in organizing several mining companies. By degrees he became the owner of a considerable landed estate in and about Scranton, and this soon appreciated greatly in value, by reason of the completion of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad direct to New York and the extension of the lines of the Delaware & Hudson as well as the Pennsylvania Coal Company into that section. Shrewdly suspecting in those early days what has actually taken place since, he made many large sales, but retained a larger quantity, which is operated under leases on royalty, and which is now greatly productive. In 1854 he personally obtained from the legislature charters for a gas and water company and for the Lackawanna Hospital, thus incidentally employing to good effect his leisure moments while lobbying at Harrisburg for a new county. With a business energy rarely found in a professional man, he engaged in most extensive real-estate operations, including a large lumbering business near Scranton; and as the place grew in population and wealth he platted additions to Scranton—at Hyde Park, Providence and Dunmore—and laid out, in the township of Blakely, the village of Priceburg, selling lots in these localities to actual settlers. His real-estate operations included also the founding of the town of Throop. His method was to select suitable farms and then divide them into lots, which, being offered at low prices and on reasonable terms, readily found purchasers. This method he still pursues with remarkable success. His tenants are very numerous, but his interest in them increases with their numbers. The Newton turnpike was completed under his supervision and is the outlet for a large population beyond the western mountains to the markets of the city. Appreciating the advantages of a county organization, he spent a portion of several winters at Harrisburg, vainly urging the legis-

lature to authorize the erection of one out of Luzerne, to be called Lackawanna. Years and years of futile effort were expended in this direction, but not until 1877 was the wished-for project consummated, and even then not without the "sinews of war" and the most extreme personal effort.

Some years ago Dr. Throop became interested in banking; the Scranton City Bank, then doing a small business, attracted his attention, and he acquired a considerable interest in it and was elected its president. He is president of the Scranton Illuminating, Heat & Power Company. For years Dr. Throop has been an active force in securing much needed local improvements. The great improvement of Wyoming avenue and the increased value of property on it were accomplished largely through his efforts.

In 1861, when President Lincoln called for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion, Dr. Throop was the first surgeon in old Luzerne to respond to the call. Without solicitation on his part he was commissioned by his friend, Governor Curtin, surgeon of the Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. It is a noteworthy fact that, owing to the thorough enforcement of the laws of hygiene by Dr. Throop, the regiment did not lose a man by disease while absent from home. To the Doctor belongs the credit and honor of being the first to found field hospitals during the Rebellion. His initial attempt was made at Chambersburg, before he had been a week in the service, and was a pronounced success. Some ten

thousand men from Pennsylvania and other states were encamped at Chambersburg. So large a number of raw recruits, removed abruptly from the comforts of home and put into the field at such an early season of the year, necessarily furnished a great number of sick. As Dr. Throop was the senior surgeon he was expected to provide for the invalids quarters other than tents. In the emergency he took possession of an abandoned hotel, and as this proved inadequate he brought into requisition the town hall, thus affording accommodations for about one hundred cots, which were provided and equipped by the patriotic people of Chambersburg. At the Doctor's request numerous



RESIDENCE DR. BENJAMIN H. THROOP.

boxes of bed-clothing and other comforts were sent on from Scranton to the sufferers. Dr. Throop had left home on the 18th of April, prepared to spend only a day and night at Harrisburg, but it was four months before he was able to return to his home, all of which time he was on active duty in the field. After his return home with his regiment, at the close of the campaign, he was again sent back to the front by his friends, to care for the wounded of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers,—troops mainly from that section,—this regiment having been badly cut up at the battle of Antietam, in which Colonel Oakford and many others were killed, and the Doctor served faithfully and efficiently as a volunteer surgeon for a period of six weeks. Within this time he established, in a forest, the Smoketown field hospital, to which all the badly wounded were taken from the various barns, sheds, stables, tents and other improvised hospitals of the regiments that were engaged in that sanguinary fight. He remained with the wounded until death released them from their suffering or until they could be sent north to their friends or to other government quarters, and after this he followed the army to Harper's Ferry, where he remained, though worn out with care and fatigue, until attacked by fever, which compelled him to return to his home.

After the war Dr. Throop withdrew from active practice, his business affairs absorbing his time and attention. Since then he has acted only in counsel and in such surgical cases as fell in his way. During the whole period covering the marvelous growth of Scranton—almost half a century—no Christian or humane movement has failed to receive his hearty coöperation and substantial aid. To him belongs the credit of having started the first drug store, the first livery stable, the first express on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and of having rendered other valuable services in public or semi-public behalf. He framed and obtained from the legislature the charters of the Scranton

gas and water companies, and was prominent in the establishing of postal facilities, being appointed local postmaster by S. B. Hobie, May 6, 1853; commissioned as such by Franklin Pierce, February 4, 1857, and serving during the entire administration of the president mentioned. This was the first postoffice in Scranton, and under Dr. Throop's régime mails were first brought through to Scranton proper, without being extracted at a neighboring village and carried to their destination, in a satchel, by a man going there for that purpose. His services in the cause of religion have been notable, and have been extended with true Christian spirit to the brethren of every denomination. An enduring witness of the outcome of his determined effort as an earnest churchman is St. Luke's church (Protestant Episcopal), one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical edifices in northwestern Pennsylvania. He was one of the leaders in establishing the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Scranton and in securing the erection of a hall for said lodge, this auditorium having been also used for church purposes and for lectures and other entertainments for many years.

Dr. Throop still maintains a lively interest in medicine and medical institutions, and is regarded as one of the best theoretical and practical surgeons in the state. He recently presented a medical library of about two hundred volumes to the Lackawanna Medical Society. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft a trustee of the Danville Insane Hospital, a position which he has held for almost a quarter of a century, and which he still holds, by a succession of reappointments by every governor since. With distinguished philanthropy he founded the institution now known as the Lackawanna Hospital, and for a long time maintained it at his own expense, to demonstrate its necessity. The large number of patients treated in this hospital and the varied character of the surgical operations performed there extended its reputation and gave it prominence. Largely through the efforts of its founder it has been endowed by the state. For many years Dr. Throop has held the position as chief surgeon of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's railroad.

Dr. Throop is noted for his liberality of thought and kindly hospitality. His learning and brilliant conversational powers and gentle courtesy make him a valued and entertaining companion, and as either host or guest he is highly esteemed. In his views he is broad, independent and original. He has paid considerable attention to historical study and research, and has embodied the results of his observations and investigations in a series of articles, which have been published in pamphlet form and are most instructive and entertaining in character. He has recently, at a very considerable expenditure of time and money, made a praiseworthy contribution to local history, by preparing and publishing a volume entitled *A Half Century in Scranton*, which is a work of absorbing interest and replete with valuable historical data and information. The warm place which he holds in the affection of the community, in which he has done so much good work and spent so great a portion of his long, useful and honorable life, is the best evidence of his worth as a citizen.











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